The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. 1 NO 65. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th May	Persia ..	8000	nia.	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7009	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10009

*These vessels will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	4th May..	16th May.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	5560	1st June..	13th June
...sen	M.Machida	3785	15th June	27th June
...y	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	27th July	8th Aug.
	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to,

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

...dian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

...MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

...ON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD
...ALCHANDRA KRISHNA, ESQ.
...OMANJI, ESQ.
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...NILAL D. SARAIYA, ESQ.
...SHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

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of

...LL KINDS AND QUALITIES

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...VALLOW & ARIELL'S

...d renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LINGA	2185	Mon. 19th May.	11 a.m.	†P.D..C.M
KOLA	1205	Thu. 22nd May	9 a.m.	‡ C.M
LHASA	2184	Fri. 23rd May.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.

†Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning" 3,315 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

17th May, 1913.

161

FUNDS exceed.....£18,167,251

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

FIRE · LIFE
MARINE PROFITS
AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus *Particulars to:—*

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

HERE IS SOMETHING THAT WILL INTEREST YOU,

OUR NEW PRICE LISTS

Free.

APPLY TO.—

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing and Electric Finishing Works.

2-14, Hummum Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 2 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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J. S. Haskel, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME,

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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Drug Stores,
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LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

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AUCTION BRIDGE AND ROYAL AUCTION. By Badsworth	3 1
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BRIDGE.

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THE

Bombay Chronicle.

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Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
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OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ...	3 10 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

171

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

RELIABLE SERVANTS.

BEARER, KHITMUTGAR, DRESSING BOY, AYAH, WETNURSE, GUIDE, etc. Supply at moderate terms. Apply to

ELLISSON & Co.,
45, Hornby Road,
Century Building.
82

NOTICES

NOTICE.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Messrs. STANLEY HUMPHREYS & Co.

COSTUMERS AND MILLINERS.

BEG TO INFORM THEIR CLIENTELE that they have transferred their business TO THEIR NEW PREMISES, NEXT DOOR TO COOK'S OFFICE, on Hornby Road, and will reopen for business on Monday, May 19th. Owing to the transfer we are compelled to suspend business for two days. 134

MESSRS. FORD RHODES & FORD, Chartered Accountants, of London and Colombo have established a branch at Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, under the style of Ford Rhodes & Parks. Mr. W. Battersby Parks, A. C. A. being the resident partner. 132

WANTED.

A. G. B. V. C. with a certificate of the Sanitary Inspector's Class at Bombay for the Kurla Municipality. Good prospects for an intelligent, steady man. Apply with Copies of Testimonials stating salary expected.

A. M. DOTIWALA,
President,
Kurla Municipality.
Kurla Municipal Office, 16th May, 1913. 133

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING second hand machinery in perfect working order:—

3 Scutchers, Howard and Bullough, for 37 inch Laps.

3 Scutchers, Asa Lees, for 37 inch Laps.

4 Pair of Mule by Platts 1 3/8 inch Gauge, 804 Spindles in each Mule.

1 Pair Taylor and Laug Weft Mule, 1¼ inch Gauge, 962 Spindles in each Mule.

Apply to

THE MANAGER,
The Currimbhoy Mills,
DeLisle Road, Parel.
124

NOTICE.

To the users of SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS and others.

THE INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY,
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY,

have been appointed SOLE AGENTS to the SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.

Write for particulars or call and see for yourself.

THE NEW No. 10 MODEL.

The Simplest and yet most Up to Date Machine on the Market.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1913, at 9-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the business mentioned in the Circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 6th May, 1913. 119

WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES (Hindoos preferred), having knowledge of Book-keeping and Commerce, especially seeds and wheat business. Apply Box No. 27 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 113

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED guardians to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India Teacher, L. M. S. and M. B. Subjects. Annual Scholarship offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M. S., M.D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates.) Rs. 30 and 25 (Non-Matriculates). Apply to THE DEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 81.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE ADVERTISING HAND CARTS. Apply Box No. 18, Bombay, 7th April, 1913. 50

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SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 125

TO LET.—Part of comfortable FURNISHED FLAT, immediate possesssion. Excellent position separate entrance with porch and drive. Suit married couple or bachelor. Apply Box No. 15, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

All the latest developments in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

In simplicity, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature

ROOM to Let with Excellent Board Near Majestic Hotel. E. L. & Ceiling fan. English family. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 005 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

Meals supplied by English lady neighbourhood Appllo Bunder. Excelent tiffins and dinners. Terms moder . Special reductions for parties — Apply Box No. 004 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

Englishman thoroughly practical manufacturer of Leather & Leather Goods seeks appointment. Capable manager Indian Experience Can deal with Government contract. Highest references.—Box No. 006 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

CARTON &CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.

Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

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THE

EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW.

Old Time: Old Prices.

NEW PROGRAMME.

One Week More

Miss GEORGIE CORLASS

Mr. Harry Quiningborough

If you have heard them.

You need no invitation.

If not, WHY NOT?

Everybody's doing it.

THE VERY LATEST IN FILMS

Miss PHYLLIS DARE

AND

Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH

IN

SPECIALTY DANCES

WITH THE FULL CHORUS FROM THE

LONDON GAIETY

THE TURKEY TROT,

THE LATEST WALTZ,

THE ARGENTINE TANGO.

Do you like Thrills?

THE BLACK MASK

is full of them.

A TRUE FISH STORY

TOLD BY THE INIMITABLE "JIM."

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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 19

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

Offered for Ladies and Children.

RAJA HARISCHANDRA.

With the object that Poor Class of people should have an opportunity to see this marvellous Film, we will give, an extra show on Sunday, the 18th May, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), when Women and Children only will be admitted at half rates to this show.

Last Two-Nights. (4 Shows every day)

Sunday—Last Night of HARISCHANDRA.

LOOK OUT

For Grand Change of Programme from Monday.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASES CORRUGATED SHEETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., (S.T.), opposite Prince's Dock Clock Tower, in No. R. 10, Warehouse by order of Messrs. B. Campbell and Co., and on account and at the risk of Narmadshunker and Dayal.

Ex. S. S. "Romera."

500 cases galvanized corrugated sheets Stanley Crown Brand, 24 inches by 8,9, 10 feet and 3 inch corrugation.

The above will be sold in lots of 100 cases. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 17th May, 1913. 256

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY,, situate at Tank Bandar Road, Mazagon.

Under insfructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Sada Panna and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mahadeo Gopal, the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Tank Bandar Road, at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59, and New No. A/16296, Old Survey No. 1/693, and New Survey No. 3A/3712, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 7724 (1) and 7724 (1A), and Street No. 6 and 6A.A., and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North, East and West by the ground in the occupation of Esmail Joosub, being Survey No. 3/3712, and on or towards the South partly by the Tank Bandar Road, and partly the ground in the occupation of Esmail Joosub, and are now in the occupation of said Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1913 252

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT. BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHAKJI PURBHO'S WADI, AT GHODOPDEO ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. Hukmi Devaji and Co., and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shah Raghunath Senaji and in exercise of the power of Sale vested in the said Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing dated the 17th day of August, 1907, and Further Charge dated the 7th day of October, 1908, Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers will sell on MONDAY, the 19th day of May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or in the Cart commonly called Dhakji Purbhoo's Wadi at Ghodopdeo Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and fifty (3150) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the property of Ramchandra Bhaskar and partly by the property of Ismail Haji Kassum, on the West by the land of Vinayeker Bhasker, on the North by the Farzandari private passage and on the South by the yard of the Maratha Hospital and forming a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 149-154, and 155, new No. B. 11790, 11794 and 11795, old Survey Nos. 680-680-6b1 and New Survey No. 5-3628 and 10-3628 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 8135-38.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A SIDDELEY MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their Rooms in El. Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

One two-cylinder Motor Car of the well known make "Siddeley," 10-12 H.P., Open Touring Body, Dual Ignition Battery and High Tension Magnets, 5 seater with side entrance, fast running and as good as new. Also smart and showy, with accessories complete.

The above Car is on view at the City Garage Company, Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Rose & Co., and its number is 114 (Poona).

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Bombay, 17th May, 1913. 259

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

MOTHERS ONLY READ

LACGENERA (Angel's Galactogogue) is a palatable vegetable preparation for producing a plentiful healthy and natural flow of milk in nursing mothers when the milk is absent or scanty. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily.

LACGENERA (REGD.)

Beware of imitations

Sold everywhere—

MADON SONS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
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KALYAN.
BHUSAWAL.
KHANDWA.
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ITARSI.
NAGPORE.
NERAL.
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POONA NO. 2.
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LONAVLA.
SHOLAPUR.
WADI.
HYDERABAD.
SECUNDERABAD.
BEGUMPET.
GWALIOR.
JHANSI.
BINA.
BHOPAL.
COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
GRANT ROAD.
BANDRA.
SURAT.
BARODA.
AHMEDABAD.
WADHWAN.
AJMERE.
ABU ROAD.
MHOW.
KOTAH.
RATLAM.
PHALARA.
NEEMUCH.
BEWARI.
BANDIQ

PUTUMAYO INQUIRY.

MR. MOREL'S EXPERIENCE ON THE CONGO.

Before the Putumayo Committee Mr. E. D. Morel, Secretary of the Congo Reform Association, was called in last week, as the Chairman (Mr. Charles Roberts) explained, to give his experience in connection with the Congo and to help the Committee to form an opinion as to the system for protecting natives who might be employed by British companies operating in tropical countries, says the "Manchester Guardian." The witness first said there were no British companies operating on the Congo. The Chairman asked what caused the improvement in the Congo.

The Witness: Public opinion in this country following the report of Consul Casement and the debate in the House of Commons. Consular reports largely assisted in the improvement. The witness added that when natives went to these districts to work, the immigration laws might meet the case; but it did seem to him that the Colonial Office did not cease to have responsibility for its subjects when they went away. There should be some means by which the Colonial Government should advise the Colonial Office when men went to places like the wilds of Putumayo.

The Chairman: You think these men should be followed up?—Our responsibility does not cease.

A system of that kind would no doubt have prevented some of these things happening, and would have been useful—Yes.

In the case, for instance, of a British company managing non-British coloured labour an amount of supervision may be fairly required of the British board of directors?—It depends so much on what the company are doing. Suppose there was a British company dealing in rubber, the first thing I should want to know would be what was going on—was the company acquiring the rubber on commercial lines, buying and selling with the natives; and if the board of directors found the natives were being paid 4d. or 6d. a pound for the rubber instead of 2s. or 3s. they ought to realise that something was seriously wrong.

If that precaution were ignored, would you say that there was negligence on the part of the directors?—Yes.

THE OBLIGATION ON DIRECTORS.

In fact, there lies on the directors, in your view, a positive obligation to look into questions of price and to see, judging by ordinary commercial experience, that the conditions were good?—Exactly.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: Would it be incompetence amounting to criminality?—From the ethical or the legal point of view?

Mr. Swift MacNeill: From the ethical point of view first.

The Witness: From the ethical point of view undoubtedly. It would show gross incompetence or something worse.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: Yes, abominable fraud.

The witness, replying to further questions, said an improved consular system would do much. There could be no objection to more definite and extended criminal liability being imposed by statute in case of connivance at abuses and ill-treatment. What he suggested was that some penalty should be imposed on those who were guilty of "slave labour." There was a very general custom among West African natives by which a man mortgaged himself for debt, but there was no further claim on him after he had paid his debt. That would be illegal in British colonies, but not outside.

Asked how slave labour could be prevented and whether it could be done by excluding the products which were obtained under bad conditions from British markets, the witness said the difficulty was to distinguish the products actually coming from such districts. He instanced the case of cocoa, which might come in through Lisbon or Bordeaux and not be identified in the London markets. For some years past cocoa had been boycotted from San Thome under conditions of slave labour, but there was nothing to prevent such cocoa from being mixed with other similar products. The system of boycotting such a case was admirable in principle, but difficult in practice.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

The Chairman: Your suggestion comes back to the improvement of the Consular service and increased liability on the part of directors by means of the Slave Raiding Acts?—Yes; an improvement of our Consular service as it affects an improvement of British coloured labour in foreign countries.

A Member: Take the case of a company managed by English directors in a foreign country exercising powers under slavery conditions.—I think the commercial side of our Foreign Office might be strengthened, and that Consuls should be instructed to keep the particular countries under observations more than they do now.

Replying to Mr. Dickinson, the witness referred to the reports which were sent home with regard to British West Africa some years ago. They did not seem to be taken much notice of by the Government of the time. In 1896, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Sir C. Dilke, admitted that British subjects were recruited in British West African possessions, and had been taken upcountry and ill-treated by flogging and shooting. But it was not until the reports were confirmed by special commissioners that notice was taken of the matter. Public opinion was a great lever in getting redress. He did not think the British Government anywhere should allow their coloured subjects to be exported in any numbers for forced labour without some financial guarantees for their good treatment.

Mr. Dickinson: In the case of Putumayo, the Barbadian Government was supplied with a remedy and could have interfered.

RUBBER AT FIVEPENCE.

The witness was questioned as to the price of rubber, and Mr. Dickinson inquired whether if he had been a director and had been told that he could buy rubber at 5d. a pound he would have concluded that it could only be obtained by improper means. "If I had any expeience of the rubber trade, most emphatically," replied the witness. "If I had no experience of the rubber trade I should imagine, if I were a business man, that it was extremely strange, owing to the immense amount of labour involved in getting rubber, that any human being could produce rubber for 5d. a pound."

Suppose you were told that they were people with very few wants of any kind and were willing to accept small remuneration for any work they did?—It would not satisfy me.

Replying to Mr. Douglas Hall, witness said the Committee could get expert advice as to the price other companies were paying for crude rubber from British merchants who were rubber traders in West Africa.

In London?—You ought to be able to get all the information you want in London, if not in Manchester or Liverpool.

Mr. Hall: I think it most desirable.

The witness adhered to his statement that he did not believe any human being could produce wild rubber—which was very different from plantation rubber—at 5d. a pound.

Mr. Hall: Could you give us the names of the firms who would corroborate as to the price paid for rubber in other districts?—With pleasure.

MAJOR GEORGE CHRYSTIE

VICTIM OF FRONTIER LAWLESSNESS.

A correspondent writes in the "Pioneer" as follows about Major George Chrystie who met his death on the frontier the other day at the hands of the Khost raiders:

Major Chrystie joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in June 1892 and served with them for four years. In October 1896 he joined what was then the 5th Bombay Cavalry, and, after a short service with them, was transferred to the 5th Punjab Cavalry (F. F. (now the 25th Cavalry F. F.), with which Regiment he remained until the day of his death. For eight years he was employed with his Regiment at various Frontier outpost and was its Adjutant for four years. In 1904 he was offered and accepted the appointment of Second-in-Command of the Kurriam Militia, on the North-West Frontier, and succeeded to the command of the corps almost immediately after he joined it, retaining this responsible appointment for about two years. Those who were associated with him during that time will always remember him as an officer who never spared himself during a period of very exceptional trouble and anxiety, and whose only thoughts were for the well being of his corps and the happiness and comfort of those who were serving under his command. When in December 1906, he was at his own request relinquishing his command, he had earned for his corps the admiration of the two successive General Officers of the Brigade in whose area it served as well as that of the Staff Officer for Frontier Militias, while the Indian ranks showed unmistakably how deeply they felt the loss of a commandant in whom they placed every confidence and affection.

The following year, 1907, found him officiating as commandant of his own Regiment, the 25th Cavalry, at Lahore.

Two more years of regimental duty were followed by the offer and acceptance of a second staff appointment, for in 1909 Major Chrystie found himself appointed Transport Registration Officer of the 8th (Lucknow) Division. Here again he performed his duties with his characteristic thoroughness, and among other things was responsible for taking precautionary measures for arranging improvised transport during two successive scares on the North-East Frontier. When, at the end of 1911, all regimental officers employed on these duties were reverted to their corps, under the reorganisation scheme of the moment, Major Chrystie rejoined his Regiment once more, this time at Bannu on the N. W. Frontier. Latterly this part of the Frontier has been the scene of many raids, and the 25th Cavalry got their full share of preventive work.

At the time of this raid Major Chrystie had only just returned to Bannu from the Tochi Moveable Column. During his long service on the Frontier he had had his full share of the ups and downs of Frontier soldiering; but it had always been a keen disappointment to him that he had not seen any active service of the more recognized kind, and those who knew him will appreciate how much he felt this. He started out on his last raid full of keenness, and just 48 hours afterwards, his body was brought back to his widow in Bannu.

The deceased officer leaves three young children who are now at Home, and to them and his sorrowing widow every sympathy will be extended.

To the Pontefract Dispensary and Infirmary a new wing is to be added as a memorial to King Edward VII., and Mr. J. C. Lyon, of Carleton Close, has undertaken to defray the cost of an x-ray installation.

A SWEET breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.

INDIAN MINIATURES.

NEW INDUSTRY OF THE COLLECTOR.

There are signs that Indian miniature paintings are destined to provide the latest field for the industry of the collector says a writer in the "Westminster Gazette." Persian paintings and illuminations are, indeed, cherished even unto mania; but the enthusiasm of Paris has already removed them from the sphere of more practical—and, perhaps, more niggardly—London. However, there remain the pleasant little pictures that were made by the pupils and their descendants of the Persian artists imported into India by Akbar and his immediate successors; and those happy persons who not so long ago picked up examples in second-hand dealers' shops for various shillings, are already transmuting their silver currency into gold. To this movement the writings of Mr. Havell gave a decided impetus, and Dr. Martin's sumptuous monograph, just published, will probably—by endowing cataloguers with a reputable authority to quote—hasten the ultimate glorification of the cult. Indian miniatures have some things in their favour, notably the fine decorative quality which seems instinctive in nearly all Oriental art of creditable workmanship. They are small in size, and easy to handle; and, nearly always, they are exquisitely mounted on cards adorned with conventional flowers in pale gold and curious colours, which alone must appeal strongly to the virtuous. The subjects are of slight importance, and have the further advantage of being, generally, quite unintelligible to the average European. One sees Emperors—sometimes strangely reminiscent of King Edward VII in features—feasting on terraces, holding levees, entertained by musicians. Then there are dancers, suggesting how much the artists of the East are indebted to M. Léon Bakst—if they only knew it! And, once in a way, a fine medley of fight, a hunting scene, or a game of polo. The common art critic is disarmed by an exhibition of paintings which are not only not signed, but cannot even be "attributed." He has no chance to indulge in his habitual personalities, or to display his veneer of erudition. We feel this deprivation deeply, and, despite the temptation to quote largely from an excellent catalogue—which indeed, may be recommended to those readers who visit the galleries of the Fine Art Society—we are inclined merely to indicate in plain words a few of the items that struck our uncultivated fancy. For instance, there is a keen game of polo (64) to which the attention of the sportsman should be given; while those whose tastes are not athletic may derive contemplative pleasure from the emotions and attitudes of the "Twenty Opium-Eaters" (30) engaged in demonstrating the various stages of that peaceful pursuit. The soldier will note with interest that, in the seventeenth-century miniature of the "Siege of Lahore Fort" (20), the guns had armoured shields; and the hunter that "Deer-stalking by Night" (14)—one of the best things shown, by the way—was carried out with the assistance of a female gillie. "The Dancer" (15), and another drawing of two girls dancing (19), are examples of the direct influence of M. Bakst, to which allusion has already been made—an influence so far-reaching as to have touched Delhi even in the beginning of the eighteenth century; and there are two delightful little pages, rich with gold and blue ornaments from a manuscript edition of the Poems of Hafiz, dated perhaps (we speak in ignorance) somewhat early. There are also, to please and interest in other drawings; and the beautiful specimens of calligraphy—that art so long neglected by Europeans for centuries on the reverses of the mounts. These things were done by happy artists who knew neither dealers, nor salons, nor exhibitions. They were paid adequate salaries; and this fact alone should inspire respect for their products. For it appears to be an amazing and unexplained psychological fact that after having received their appointments, they continued to paint! Will the experiment be worth trying, on a sufficient scale, in this country?

HOW TO LIVE.

SIR WILLIAM OSLER'S RULES

Speaking before a gathering of University men on April 21, Sir William Osler, who is now visiting the United States, submitted his rules of life. "They are," he said, "the freshest, the oldest, the simplest, the most useful. Forget the past, get the future. Touch the button that will shut off the past and another that will shut off the future, and you have a vaccine that will insure you against all morbid thoughts.

"When the load of to-morrow is added to the load of yesterday, must not fall on the way. The day of salvation is to-day. Live each day make the limit of your life the limit of four hours of the day.

"The first two hours of the day determines the day. If you have been romping with the younger Aphrodite the night before you will be as bleareyed as a fish when you get up, and the day will be lost. Quit tobacco and liquor. Bright eyes are the thing; no bright eyes never came from free indulgence in wine, women, and song.

"The control of the mind as a working machine is the end of all education. This can be accomplished."

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th May 1913., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the south-east and central Punjab. Day temperature is considerably below the average in the eastern half of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Multan and in defect at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air continues generally damper. Temperature remains generally much below the average, the greatest deficiency being 16° at Agra during the day and 15° at Jhansi at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded in other districts. The moisture in the air is above the average in upper Sind and at Jeypore and Kotah. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana. The minimum is lower than usual at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Tempetature during the day is in defect at Surat and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen during thunderstorms, Saugor and Raipur have had 0·59" and Hoshangabad 0·17". Skies are clear in the extreme western districts and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity remains much above the average. Temperature is in large defect at most places at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and at Poona and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Isolated dust or thunderstorms accompanied with light or moderate showers occurred in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. A few duststorms are reported from north Gujarat. Moderate rain has fallen during a thunderstorms in the extreme south. Cloud has increased on the north Coromandal Coast and also in the south Bombay Deccan. Weather in upper Sind is yet somewhat unsettled.

Some dust or thunderstorms are likely in the United and Centr l Provinces and east Rajputana. A few thunderstorms may occur on the north Coromandal Coast and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 16th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st. November to date	Rainfall. Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (15th)	87·3	77·0	90	..	6·31	— ·47
Jask	98·3	77·8	74	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (15th)	104.8	94·6	69	..	5·50	+180
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105·6	85·5	45	..	1·11	—0·70
Rawalpindi	97·4	72.6	40	..	5·26	—5·0
Lahore	95·7	74·7	64	..	3·45	—0·68
Sirsa	97·3	75·0	62	..	...	...
Ambala	95·5	67·9	67	0·05	6·37	×0·15
Delhi	91·6	62·6	74	0·04	2·44	—1·00
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91·0	72·0	62	0·07	3·48	—1·46
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	...	57	0.07	2·23	+·30.1
Cawnpore	95·4	72·4	70	0·01	5·10	×2·86
Allahabad	99·6	75 5	54	..	4·70	×2·34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	112·1	81·3	53	..	0·44	—0·94
Karachi	89·5	81·0	83	..	2·27	—0·34
Ajmer	97·1	75·2	50	..	1·17	—0·45
Jaipur	99·2	74·1	68	0·01	0·48	—1·30
Kotah	102.	79·6	40	0 08	0·66	—0 82
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96·5	78·5	61	..	0·06	—0·58
Dwarka	87·3	80·7	77	..	0·10	—0·29
Veraval	88·6	79·3	79	..	0·02	—0·47
Rajkot	102·1	75 8	74	..	0·48	—0·07
Bhavnagar Para.	100·0	78·3	65	..	0·44	—0·33
Surat	92·9	81·2	77	..	3·58	+3·13
Ahmedabad	104·6	79·2	73	..	0·34	—0·12
Deesa	104·3	77·9	64	..	0·44	—0·14
Neemuch	99·9	77 0	61	..	0·76	—0·19
Indore	93·1	76·1	66	..	3·74	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96·6	70·3	58	..	7·4c	+4·42
Saugor	98·6	66·1	71	0·50	...	...
Hoshangabad	102. 6	69·4	71	0·17	4·11	+2·12
Khandwa	102·7	67 1	59	..	4·3	+2·95
Akola	103·7	76·8	55	..	1·65	+0·56
Amraoti	103·6	75·8	61	..	0·5.	+2·09
Nagpur	104·6	70·8	56	0·03	1·53	—1·73
Chanda	107·5	76·5	48	..	6 24	+2·57
Raipur	103·7	69·6	65	0·50	4 0c	+0·85
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91·5	82·1	74	..	3·6c	+2·97
Ratnagiri	91 3	81·9	65	..	10·70	+9 86
Mormugao	93·0	82·2	68	..	3·25	+1 03
Karwar	90·7	80 5	74	..	7·.6	+0·66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101·9	73·1	59	..	5·07	+3·82
Ahmednagar	99·1	66·0	59	..	1 2b	—0·39
Poona	95·5	71·3	60	..	3·44	+1·47
Sholapur	102·8	76·1	53	..	1·01	—1·48
Bijapur	101·2	74·3	63	..	2 59	0·01
Belgaum	89·3	66 5	72	..	2·58	—2·15
Aurangabad	99·9	72·2	61	..	1·15	—0·96
Nizamabad (Indur).	105 9	78·2	40	0·01	3 33	+0 39
Hyderabad	102·3	81·7	44	..	1·90	—0·64
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91·3	77·8	66	..	6·10	+0·08
Calicut	90 3	79 6	66	..	7·8c	—5 97
Cochin	93 7	77·2	70	..	8 93	+0 81
Colombo	87·5	72·5	95	0·40	55·65	+12·23
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	109 3	81·2	57	0 05	2·32	—5·60
Bellary	103 0	76·3	65	..	4 51	×0.39
Cuddapah	100 1	83·1	72	..	1·78	+4·42
Madras	102·5	82·5	69	..	12·29	—9·13
Bangalore	93·8	69·3	69	..	3·69	—3·51
Coimbatore	95 9	72·6	88	..	14·61	×5,97
Trichinopoly	101·1	78·8	80	..	9 0'	-3·45
Negapatam	101·2	82·0	77	..	27·17	3·85

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory, corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 16th May 1913 was 30·016 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case the aneroid no temperature correction is ...d. For correcting the ship's barometer, ...curial or aneroid, for the height of ...r cistern above the tide level in ... 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ...er reading should be increased ...c. every 10 feet of this height, to ...mparable with the observatory ...eading given above.

...AND AT BANDRA.

...rial Band will play the following programme of music at the ...ds End to-morrow commencing ...p.m. (S. T.):—

...avarda ..... Hume
...E—Romantique ... Suppe
... Thousand Kisses ... Joyce
...N—Gondolier ... Godfrey
...'S—Porarpine ... Christine
...ERISTIQUE—Laizy Dance
... Finck
...he Deep Blue Sea (Pic-...) ..... Morelli
...N SKETCH—By the ...iver ..... Midleton
... SAVE THE KING.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 15th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·766
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	.. ,,	78·8
Dew Point	.. ,,	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	.. ,,	0·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		5
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	91·5
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	82·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight wsw, sw. wsw., sw.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles	121

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	May.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Satur.	17	m 9	12	27	1
		9	6 a	26	11
Su...	18	m 10	6	28	2
		9	52 a	27	1
Mon.	19	m 10	55	28	11
		10	36 a	27	1
Tues.	20	m 11	40	29	4
		11	19 a	26	11
Wed.	21	0	22 a	29	5
		m 0	1	26	7
Thurs.	22	1	2 a	92	1·

1913		Low water.		Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	May	h.	m.	f.	in.
Satur.	17	m 2	88	16	6
		3	1 a	18	11
Sun.	18	m 3	22	15	6
		3	54 a	18	10
Mon.	19	m 4	4	14	9
		4	44 a	18	9
Tues.	20	m 4	44	18	4
		5	32	19	5
Wed.	21	m 5	23	14	4
		m 6	18 a	18	11
Thurs.	22	m 6	1	14	8
		7	2 a	19	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
16.	(Fri)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5 m.
17.	(Sat.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6 m.
18.	(Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6 m.
19.	(Mon.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7 m.
20.	(Tues.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7 m.
21.	(Wed.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8 m.
22.	(Thurs.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 8 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M.; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h, 54·3 m. P. M.; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

CITY OF SPARTA.

The following passengers leave by the steamer City of Sparta sailing from Bombay on May 17th.

Bombay to Marseilles:— Burges Rev. R., Ferdinands Mr. A. C., Lawrie Mr., Lawrie Mrs.

steamer City of Sparta sailing from seilles:—

Burges Rev R. Ferdinands Mr. A. C., Lawrie Mr., Lawrie Mrs.

Bombay to Liverpool:—Bromley Mrs. and 2 children, Conry Mr. B., Conry Mrs., Davison Miss B., Linton Capt. E. P., Maddison, Miss M., Melling Mr. J., Stevenson Mrs. W. H.

Karachi to Liverpool:—Francis Miss, Hearn Mrs. G. R., child, infts., and nurse, Jackson Miss D. Hungerford, Smith Mrs. A. Furnell and child.

Bombay to London via Marseilles:—Blenkinsop Mr., Blenkinsop Mrs. and child, Dain Mr. J. R., Ferguson Mr. J.C., Ferguson Mrs., Fermor Dr. L. L., Fuller Mr., Gadsby Mr. R., Gordon Mr. F. L., Hormusjee Mr. Kendall Mr. W. J., Kendall Mrs., Maydwell Capt. H. S. L., O'Brian Mrs. and 2 Children, Powell Capt. A. E., Powell Mrs., infant and ayah, Somer-Mr. S. P., Tallent Capt. H. W.

Karachi to London via Marseilles:—Lobb Mr. E. B., Tod Mr. F. H.

"The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Sparta Commander M. McNeil is due to arrive here at about noon on the 17th instant from Karachi and medical inspection of passengers will take place at No 15 shed Victoria Dock at 2-30 p.m. sharp. Heavy baggage should be sent to No. 15 shed Victoria Dock before noon on the 17th instant. Ayahs and Deck passengers will be disinfected at 9 a.m. sharp at the new disinfecting camp opposite Prince's dock."

The following are passengers, in addition to those names we published yesterday, by to-day's mail S. S. Persia:—Leventon Major A., Gourlie Captain J., Merchant Mr. T. F. & Mrs., Khedkar Dr. R. V., Willis Captain E. S. C., Ronaldson Lt.-Col. R. W. H. Sharp Mrs. S. M. Bansal Mr. Hira Lall, Manley Major, Barhoff Mrs. H. Kussner Miss M., Phillips Miss B., Mehta Miss D. B., Dias Mr. A. P., Thomson Mr. J. M., Turner Miss D., Gray Egerton Bart. Sir Phillip David Mr. E. D., Stephen Lt.-Col. R. C. & Mrs., Norman Mr. P. G., Wadia Mr. N. M., Annesley Capt. Hon. C. G. J., Forbes Smith Mrs. A., Capper Major A. S., Morton Mr. N. Wauty Mrs., Marriott Mr. G. Cookson C.-B. Maj Genl. G. A., Besant Mrs. Annie, Arundale Mr. G. S., Bansal Mrs., Macdonald Captain D. F. and Mrs., Barhoff Miss M. Phillips Mr. G. A., Muter R. E. Major R., Moylan Mr. W. M. and Mrs., Rennison Mr. and Mrs. Hickman Mr. R. St. J. and Mrs., Sims Mr. E. W, Proctor, Babu Badrilal, Smith Mr. A. Sidney and Mrs., Davidson Mrs. J. R., Roberts Mr. T., Wadia Miss M. N., Chrystie Mrs. G., Smith Mr. A. Kirke.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. E. COMMANDING,

17th May.

315. *Musketry*—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday the 18th instant, distances 200, 500, 600 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a. m. No entrance fee or subscription.

316. *Parade.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. N. S. Hayne on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m.

317. *Leave.*—No. 6817 Sergt. E. M. F. Nicholson "G" Company is granted leave of absence from 14th to 31st May 1913.

318. *Musketry.*—The Range is allotted to "A" Company on Monday the 19th instant for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

Consols 2½ per cent.	75 3/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25 20½
Rentes 3 per cent.	85½
Berlin Cheques on London	20 44½
Bar Silver Spot	25⅜
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 ¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4⅜
Bar Silver 2 months hence	28 5/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	64 3/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 7/8
Interest day to day loans	2⅞
Interest 7 day market loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£275 000
Bills on Madras Rs. 50.000	@ 1 1 16

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 16.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day a dull and depressed tone prevailed in the Government Paper Market and the quotation for account remained in the vicinity of Rs. 96-4-0. The Market opened at Rs. 96-4-6 but closed at Rs. 96-4-0. Demand for ready paper is increasing day by day and was placed at the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained rather steady to-day and the business done was on a restricted scale.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 300 for June delivery.

Ahmedabad Advance improved to Rs. 840. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 765 and later on at Rs. 770 for June delivery.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 512-8-0 for June. David remained steady at Rs. 492-8-0. Standards advanced to Rs. 1,290.

Finlay stood firm at Rs. 365. Swans changed hands at Rs. 285 for cash.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 194 and Rs. 198 in lots.

Bombay Burma improved to Rs. 635.

Central Provinces Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 97-8-0.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £36,400,000. Decrease £60,000. Public Deposits £13,210,000. Decrease £1,500,000. Other Deposits £38,500,000. Decrease £300,000. Govt. Securities £12,900,000. unchanged. Other Securities £30,900,000. Decrease £600,000. Notes and Gold £26,200,000. Decrease £200,000. The Bank Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 15.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales;
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 500 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian. — ,,
Total Day's Imports 6,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton, Spot:—Easier dull,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet, steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—
Mid. Americans .. 6·72 d.
Egyptian F. G. F. .. 9·95 d.

New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·54 Oct. 10·98
New York Official noon call.	July 11·53, Oct. 10·97
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 11·99 Oct. 11·11

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·46	6·45
J. J.	6·43	6·42
J. A.	6·39	6·38
A. S.	6·29	6·28
S. O.	6·14	6·14
O. N.	6·07	6·06
N. D.	6·04	6 03
D. J.	6·03	6·02
J. F.	6·02	6·02
M. A.	6·04	6·04

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 19.000
Day's Exports to Continent 7.000
Futures at New York, July, 11·52. Previous closing price 11·53.
Futures at New York, October, 10·95. Previous closing price 10·97.
Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Spot Cotton at New York 12·03. Previous price 12·00.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/16 Previous price 12 5/16.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans, July, 11·97 Previous price 11·96.
Futures at New Orleans, Oct., 11·09. Previous price 11·09
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11⅝
Demand Bills 4⅞d.
Silver Commercial Bars 61.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13 Bales.	1911-12 Bales.	Difference. Bales.
Receipts for the week	81,956	47,664	+34,292
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th May	23,19,719	21,98,166	+1,21,553
Shipments for the week:—			
Europe	26,205	24,071	+2,134
China, Japan & Coast Ports	24,793	11,427	×13,366
Total	50,999	35,498	+15,500
Total shipments from 1st Sept. to 15thMay:			
Europe	306,301	257,202	+ 49.099
China	22,501	28,113	— 5,612
Japan	705,849	739,324	— 33,465
Coast Ports	20,173	21,299	+ 1,126
Total	1,054,824	1,045,948	+ 8,876
Afloat in Harbour Europe	13,205	8,230	+ 4,975
China, Japan and Coast Ports	50.656	2,450	+ 48,206
Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P.Ry from 1st September 1912 to 26th April, 1913		13,482 Bales.	
Total exports from Bombay by B. B & C. I Ry. from 1st September, 1912 to 26th April, 1913		8,245 Bales.	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 16.

The tone of the Local cotton market was steady. There was a limited demand for actual by the local mills. They bought select parcels of Oomras and Dholera descriptions. Shippers for Japan still continue buying daily high class Oomras and Broach descriptions. There is a complete absence of speculative enterprise in our local market and that makes the market more uninteresting.

The Liverpool market is closed to-day and to-morrow for Whitsuntide holidays. The American market is rather bearish for old crop positions and the Bears seem to be flush with the recent success. Private reports indicate an increase of acreage in Texas by 7 per cent and in Oklahama by 10 per cent. but the weather conditions during the growing period will determine the size of the crop. We need next season fifteen million bales of American crop together with an average size crop of East Indian and Egyptian.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	243	237	..	Ready
M. G. Bengals Super Fine	253	..	..	,,
M. G. Bengals	245	238	..	,,
M. G. Sind Punjab	244	237	..	,,
M. G. Khandeish	255	245	238	,,
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	285	277	..	,,
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	282	274	..	,,
M. G. Yeotmal	278	270	..	,,
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	275	267	..	,,
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair staple	268	260	..	,,
M. G. Oomrawatty	270	262	..	,,
M. G. Broach	291	266	281	,,
M. G. Mathia	257	247	240	,,
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	291	25 May 19.1
Westerns, Churka	..	..	280	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	288	..
M. G. Comptn	..	..	291	..

WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bales. Unreceived.
Total in Sight	—
Egyptian Visible Supply	—
East Indian	—
American	—
Other	—
Total Sales	19,000
East Indian Sales	—
Total Speculation	1,000
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	—
,, ,, Stock	9,000
,, ,, Forwarded	200
,, ,, Actual Export	—
,, ,, Imports	3,000
,, ,, Speculation	—
American Afloat	130,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	155,000

TRADE OF GOA.

Mr. A. A. Biggs, British Consul, Goa, in his Report on the Trade of Goa for the year 1911-12 says that the improvement in the trade of this colony continues to be maintained, especially in the case of imports which show an increase of nearly 10 lakhs of rupees or approximately 16½ per cent.

The increase in the value of exports during the period under review is not so marked, probably owing to the somewhat unsettled state of a portion of the country which has now been pacified, but the increase in the value of exports of cocoanuts is again considerable.

The exploitation of the local manganese ore deposits has not developed to any appreciable extent, but a French company, the Compagnie des Mines de Fer de Goa, have obtained valuable concessions at Bicholim and are now engaged in proving the very large deposits of iron ore situated at that place.

The harbour extensions now being carried out by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company have made considerable progress during the period under review, and the sanction of the Portuguese Government of further extensions is shortly expected. The Compagnie des Mines de Fer de Goa are negotiating for steamer accommodation at the harbour from whence they intend to ship the iron ore from Bicholim. The survey of a new railway line from Margao to Bicholim is also in hand, as the Compagnie des Mines de Fer de Goa have approached the West of India Portuguese Railway Company with a view to the laying of a line whereby their ore may be carried direct from the mines to the harbour for shipment. Should the country prove suitable, it is probable that this new branch line will be put in hand at an early date, but the terms on which it will be built and maintained have not yet been determined by the contracting companies. The health of the colony continues good, and beyond a few cases of plague, probably imported, there has been no outbreak of sickness of any description. The administration of the colony under the Republic appears to meet with general satisfaction, but a rising of a tribe known locally as Ranes caused some disturbance. Troops from Europe and East Africa were obtained and the country was soon pacified. This disturbance had no effect on the working of the railway or harbour, neither was the property of the West of India Portuguese Railway interfered with in any manner.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 14th instant, and the Kawachi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant, and due in Bombay on the morning of Monday the 19th instant.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Pa'd.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 ½	66
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 ½	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 ½	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 ½	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 ½	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 100 ..	do.	6½ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10, ..	..	6½ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld; ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank of India £12 A ..	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B ..	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 ..	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	25	840 XD
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	245
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	725 XD
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	530 XD
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	257 XD
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	21355 XD
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	695
Choi Silk ..	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,452½
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710 XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	112½ XD
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	300
David ..	May-Nov.	20	492 1/8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485 XD
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	512 1/8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.615 XD
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	365
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	95
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	147½
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	776
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1.340 XD
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,450
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2.050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	3.170
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	250
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½	148½ D
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 30	8102 D
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,290
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	288
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1.685 XD
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.415
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton ..	..	Nil.	435
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6 ½	690
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97⅛
Dhond Baramati Rs.60		4 o/o	78
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld..	June-Dec	7	134
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	592½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6¾	120
Tue Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July.	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	127½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura

MR. CHURCHILL'S ANGER.

"LIARS, SLANDERERS, AND COWARDS."

MARCONI SCENE.

Mr. Winston Churchill made a dramatic outburst before the Marconi Committee on April 28. Invited to deny rumours associating his name with Marconi shares, he protested passionately against being called to answer "a very insulting charge" when it was based simply on a unsupported rumour which the witness who had repeated it did not believe, says the "Daily Mail."

His denial of the rumours was emphatic and complete, and he denounced those who had uttered them as liars and slanderers.

What led to this outburst was the statement of a previous witness, Mr. E. T. Powell, editor of the "Financial News," that in the original Marconi rumours the name of a third Cabinet Minister in additon to those of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs was mentioned. After sitting in private the Committee decided that the name of the third Minister ought to be given so that he might have an immediate opportunity of denying the rumours.

Solely in obedience to this ruling and with the reservation that he believed the statement to be absolutely false, Mr. Powell gave the name—that of Mr. Winston Churchill. He said he must put on the Committee the great responsibility for his mentioning the name.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WRATH.

Mr. Churchill's appearance created more excitement than anything in the proceedings of the Committee hitherto. During the twenty minutes that he occupied the witness chair he angrily attacked the Committee for having called him at a moment's notice to answer what he described as "an insulting charge."

He listened patiently to the Chairman, who read the passages in Mr. Powell's evidence which related to him, but when Sir Albert Spicer asked, "Have you had any dealings in the Marconi shares?" the blood rushed to his face, and, quivering with anger, Mr. Churchill poured out a torrent of hot words.

First of all Mr. Churchill read the letter which he said he had received from the Committee half an hour previously, at ten minutes to two, saying that they would be glad to hear his evidence at two o'clock. Then, in impassioned tones, he continued:

"This is a very insluting charge you have thought proper to ask me to come here to answer. I am bound to point out this is a most insulting charge."

Raising his voice until he was almost shouting, and striking the table with his fist, Mr. Churchill continued: "The charge which your Committee have thought it proper to summon me at a moment's notice to answer is nothing less than that, having had dealing in Marconi shares, I sat silent while my friends came forward and voluntarily disclosed their exact positions; that I sat silent while they were subjected to gross ill-usage and were covered with every species of calumny and insult; that I skulked in the background, keeping my guilty knowledge to myself and desiring to conceal it from your Committee.

"It is a very insulting charge, a most grave and insulting charge, and I do think that before I am asked to answer it, in all common fairness I should ask what is the evidence and the foundation upon which the Committee have summoned me before them this afternoon."

ANGRY QUESTIONS.

The Chairman's calm voice, in striking contrast to Mr. Churchill's broke in: "The Committee did it, as they believed, in your interest. We felt that such a statement, in which your name was mentioned, compelled us at once to call you in honour and justice to yourself, in order to ask you to contradict it."

Mr. Churchill (angrily): Am I to understand that it is simply upon the statement of the editor of the "Financial News"—I did not catch his name—that he heard my name mentioned by some person or persons undisclosed, and that he did not believe the rumour to be true, and that he had no evidence to prove it—that upon that foundation you thought it right to bring me here?

The Chairman: The Committee thought that in justice to you it was only right. You know well enough the difficulties we have had in this inquiry, and we thought that as this information would go all over the country it was only right and fair for you that you should come at once so that the statement and, we hoped, the contradiction would go out simultaneously.

Mr. Churchill remained unappeased. "Am I to understand," he demanded fiercely, his face still flushed, "that every person or Minister or member of Parliament whose name is mentioned by current rumours and brought forward by a witness who says he does not believe it to be true is to be summoned before you to give a categorical denial to charges which have become grossly insulting, because of the fact that the Minister in question—it is suggested—had up to the present moment concealed dealings? Are you going——"

The Chairman: A very delicate and difficult matter has been entrusted to this Committtee, and the Committee will do their best to carry out their instructions as fairly as they can. In asking you here, we were doing, we believed, justice.

Mr. Churchill appeared somewhat molified. "While I feel," he said to the Chairman, "that I sympathise with you in this difficult position you are in, I do think I am entitled to represent to the Committee and to the public outside the ill-usage to which individuals are subjected—to which members of the House of Commons are subjected—in a case like this, when a Committee of their fellow-members, upon the merest unsupported tittle-tattle, think it necessary to summon urgently a Minister of the Crown to give an answer on a matter which obviously affects his honour, as to whether or no he has sat still while his friends and colleagues come forward and voluntarily disclose their position—sat still, skulking in the background."

"Having said so much, I will proceed to answer your questions."

Mr. Churchill paused to take breath and then, with grim face and a touch of irony as well as bitterness in his tone, he ejaculated an emphatic denial.

"I have never, at any time, or in any circumstances, directly or indirectly, had any investment, however it may be described, in Marconi telegraph shares or in any other shares of that description, in this or in any other country, or on the globe. (Laughter.) And if anybody at any time has said so, that person is a liar and a slanderer, and if anybody has repeated that statement and has no evidence, and believes it to be false, the only difference between that person and a slanderer or a liar is that he is a coward in addition."

Mr. Powell jumped up from the seat near the door which he had taken since the First Lord arrived. His face was pale as he exclaimed, "I really must protest, Mr. Chairman." Responding to cries of "Sit down," he resumed his chair after Lord Robert Cecil had interposed on his behalf, pointing out that the editor of the "Financial News" said he did not believe the rumours, and only gave the name with reluctance.

FLIMSY GOSSIP.

Mr. Churchill: My remark is of a general character, and did not refer to any person in particular. I think I am entitled to protest against any flimsy gossip being repeated and put into circulation. If I were to contradict every lying assertion about me since I have been a Minister I could not get through my daily work. I think a man is entitled to protest against such statements being made unless the persons making them have good reason or some proof justifying them. I quite understand that your object in summoning me was not injurious to me at all.

Sir R. W. Essex, a new member of the Committee, interrupted to say: "When a Cabinet Minister's name was mentioned we were bound to ask it. You will appreciate that. You bear a name which stands for chivalry and high courage, and you will be the first to defend it, and not merely your own, but that of your colleagues so far as it lies in your power. You would be only too glad in the abstract to defend your fellow members on any such charge. Therefore I think that in laying about you so lustily—(laughter)—as you have done to-day you might have remembered that it was only evidence of our interest in you. . . ." The rest of the sentence was inaudible.

Mr. Churchill: If this statement had merely appeared—the statement of an individual outside or of an individual newspaper—in the City, then I should not have thought it worth paying attention to. What annoyed me was the grave matter. I should have thought a Committee of my fellow members, instead of rushing this stuff on as soon as it was put forward, would not have asked me to come in such a hurry. I lead an honourable life. I have little more evidence. The witness says he does not believe what he heard, and it is truth that is required.

The Chairman: I cannot help saying, before the Committee goes further into it, that I am glad you have come and have been able to dissipate the rumours. I cannot help thinking that on reflection, if you have read all we have had to listen to during the past five months, you will feel we have done no injustice to you in asking you to come to refute even what appear to be lying rumours.

"May I assume my examination is finished?" was Mr. Churchill's only reply as he rose and walked from the room.

ALLEGED MURDERER.

ARREST OF A SIKH IN CALCUTTA.

An elderly Sikh, named Sultan, who stands charged with murdering his wife in Kularampur in the Straits Settlements and who was only recently arrested in Ferozepore his native place was placed before the Commissioner of Police on Tuesday morning for formal orders to be remanded pending the completion of the arrangements to escort him to the Straits Settlements says the "Englishman." The accused it appears, had settled down in Kularampur, and had a dairy farm there. On the 17th of last month, it is alleged, a quarrel arose between the man and his wife and it is alleged Sultan killed his wife. The accused, it is said, evaded the police till last week when the police authorities of the Straits Settlements received the information that the accused had gone back to his native place. The Government of India was then approached, and an extradition warrant obtained for the accused's arrest. The accused was brought to Calcutta last Monday under the escort of a policeman from Ferozepur, and has been remanded pending his departure to the Straits Settlements by a steamer in charge of an escort from that place.

SUFFRAGETTE DISASTER

POLICE RAID THE OFFICES.

ARREST OF LEADERS.

The severest blow yet struck against the militant Suffragist movement was delivered on April 30 by the Government through the Director of Public Prosecutions, says the "Daily Telegraph." Acting under the power of warrants granted by Mr. Curtis Bennett, at Bow-street, Superintendent Quinn, Chief Detective-Inspector McBrian, Detective-Inspector Riley, and other officers from the Special Branch of Scotland Yard, raided the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union, Kingsway, arrested the heads of the principal departments, evicted the members of the staff, seized all kinds of literature, impounded books and documents of the organisation, and finally, closed the offices.

Those arrested were:

Mrs. Flora Drummond, an organiser of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Miss Harriett Roberta Kerr, manageress and officer of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Miss Agnes Lake, business manager of the "Suffragette" newspaper.

Miss Rachel Barrett, assistant editor of the "Suffragette."

Miss Laura Geraldine Lennox, subeditor of the "Suffragette."

Mrs. Beatrice Ellen Sanders, financial secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union.

After they had been taken into custody the women were driven in taxicabs to Bow-street Station, where they were formally charged by the inspector on duty. Subsequently they were brought before Mr. Curtis Bennett in the Police-court on a charge of conspiracy under the Malicious Damages Act, 1861.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

Mr. Bodkin appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Sir C. Mathews), who occupied a seat on the bench. In outlining the case against the six accused, he stated that the organisation they represented had furthered its unlawful objects in three ways, viz.:

First, by speeches of a violent and inflammatory character addressed to large numbers of emotional females, members of the organisation, in public places in London and elsewhere. That must be put a stop to.

Secondly, by the distribution of the "Suffragette," an organ in which direct encouragement was given to persons who committed crimes against property. That organ must be put a stop to.

Thirdly, large sums had been obtained from people who appeared to be sympathisers in the Women's Social and Political Union's criminal objects.

"I desire to give here," gravely observed Mr. Bodkin, "a fair and public warning that if any person makes a speech in encouragement of this course of conduct, proceedings will be immediately taken against that person." Mr. Bodkin further seriously warned any printer who printed or published the literature of the women associated with the Women's Social and Political Union, and any person who permitted his money to be used for the commission of crime, that they would be placing themselves in a very awkward position.

Formal evidence of arrest was given, and the six prisoners were remanded, the magistrate emphatically refusing to entertain the question of bail.

CAREFUL POLICE PLANS.

The police descent upon the Suffragist headquarters was carefully planned, and was carried out with quiet celerity. Just before 11-30, Superintendent Quinn, with about a dozen detective officers from the Special Branch at Scotland Yard, made his way into the offices by the main entrance in Kingsway. At the same moment a score or more of uniformed constables, who had been waiting near by, though out of sight, marched to the front of the building and took complete possession.

Meanwhile, the detectives, each of whom had a special duty allotted to him, proceeded to perform their different tasks with rapidity. First, the telephones were seized, so that no message could be sent over the lines. Then an officer was placed in each room, to see that papers were not taken away or destroyed. Next, five of the six ladies who were "wanted" were arrested. Mrs. Drummond did not enter the offices until about an hour after the raid, when she was taken into custody by Detective-Inspector Riley. Everything was done with such speed that the giving of an alarm was impossible.

After the six principals had been removed, the other members of the staff, numbering from eighty to one hundred, were informed that they would not be permitted to do any more work, and that they must leave the premises. Women clerks, typists, and other employés and voluntary helpers, accordingly put on their outdoor attire and left, the police first satisfying themselves by search that they were not taking any property away with them.

HAULING DOWN THE FLAG.

This done, the detective officers made a thorough search of the offices. Every room was carefully overhauled; all papers, books, newspapers, and documents relating to the affairs of the organisation were seized, and carried to pantechnicon vans which were waiting outside. Two vans, well laden, left in the course of the morning, and another was loaded up in the afternoon.

A curious crowd watched with great interest, mixed at times with considerable amusement, as the officers carried bundles of papers, card-index drawers, stacks of Suffragist flags, banners, and bunting from the building into the vans.

An incident that must have appealed to the police as a touch of humour, in view of the recent Suffragist escapade at the Monument, was the hauling down of the great flag of the W. S. P. U., which was flying from the flagstaff on the top of the building. This may possibly prove something in the nature of an historic exhibit when the prosecution is developed later.

DEMISE OF "THE SUFFRAGETTE."

Obviously the police coup came as a complete surprise to the Suffragist leaders. One result that will follow the impounding of documents is the suppression of "The Suffragette," the official organ of the Union. Not only were a large number of back copies of the paper seized, but the police visited the office of the printers and took away the type for the new issue, which consequently will not appear. This is deeply resented by the militants, inasmuch as it was known that this week's issue was to have been on a particularly elaborate scale—a special number, in fact. Some very sarcastic remarks on the police action in this respect were made by Suffragists when questioned on the subject.

Several "militants" standing outside the offices watching the removal of their property, when asked as to who was now in charge of the Union's organisation, replied: "We are all in charge, and things will go on as usual."

A "Daily Telegraph" representative was informed by a police officer that the offices will remain closed until the detectives have completed their search and have taken away all the material they may think necessary for their purpose.

Lincoln's Inn House, the headquarters of the Union, is a spacious and imposing stone building in Kingsway, the rent of which is £2,000 a year. It is some six or seven storeys high, with ample office accommodation and a galleried hall. There are living quarters at the top of the building. Across the facade at the top in bright gold are the letters. "W.S.P.U.," and underneath the familiar motto, "Votes for Women."

TRAMWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the periodical correspondence appearing in local papers regarding tram car inconveniences to the Bombay public, I beg to point out that there was another breakdown this morning at 9-45. Nobody knew what was really the matter—a sudden stoppage of power paralysed the cars all over from Bori Bunder. After a lapse of 15 minutes, during which time several hundreds had left their cars and proceeded either by tica gharry or on foot, the cars started again. Some of the passengers had thrown away their tickets, and having only walked a few yards boarded their cars again, but were promptly told they could not continue their journey without a fresh ticket. In such cases could not the B. E. S. T. Co.'s management permit such passengers to continue their run, if not too distant away from where the breakdown may have occurred? There have been cases where even those with tickets in their possession have been refused admittance unless a fresh ticket was paid for. Then again there have been so many breakdowns that I am surprised that the B. E. S. T. Co., whose initial letters spell Best Co. seems to be the worst for devising means to save the public any inconvenience. When a breakdown takes place can they not have a means of signalling down the lines, as to how long the breakdown will continue? Such a thing could easily be done, so that at the junction stations the starters could inform the passengers, and those who could not afford to wait could get on to their destination by conveyance rather than be waiting, expecting the cars to start on at any moment, and yet may have to wait for an hour or thereabouts as has often been the case before.

I trust the Tramway administration will see its way to devise a means to this effect. It would be a boon to their passengers.—Yours etc.,

F. H. C.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every week the National Anti-Vaccination League receives communications from educated natives of India asking for information against vaccination. There is a widespread feeling that an operation which is not a certain preventive of small-pox and which sometimes itself has harmful results should not be compulsory. The new Governor of Bombay when in England was favourable to freedom in this matter, and it is felt by those who believe vaccination to be a superstition and its penal enforcement a crime, that now is the time for the newspapers in Bombay to take up this question, and show the Government that there is in the Presidency a real feeling against the operation, which ought to have the sympathetic consideration of those in authority.—Yours etc.,

L. LOAT,
Secretary, The National Anti-Vaccination League,
27, Southampton Street, Strand,
London, W. C., April 29th, 1913.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS.

A YEAR'S WORK AT THE POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster-General made his annual statement in the House of Commons on April 24th, in presenting the Estimates for his Department in Committee of Supply. It was a speech packed with matter; its outstanding feature was the statement on the telephone service, but it also contained interesting references to the suspended scheme for an Imperial chain of wireless telegraph stations. In the discussion there was much strong criticism of the department's administration of the telephone system, and a motion for the reduction of the Vote, which was to complete the sum of £24,365,840, for the Postal Service, was supported by Mr. Long, among others speakers.

Mr. Herbert Samuel reminded the Committee that a year ago he budgeted for an increase in revenue of £3,500,000. That estimate had been more than realized, the Post Office having shared in the general prosperity of the country. This year the estimate of revenue was £30,625,000, an increase of nearly £1,500,000 over the revenue of last year and the net profit for the year was expected to be £5,860,000. It was largely this, he remarked, which had enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to do without increased taxation. After saying that there was a general growth of Post Office business last year, except on the telegraph side, which had for long been in a stagnant condition owing to the development of the telephone system, he dealt at some length with the subject of oversea cable communication, laying stress on the importance of rapid and cheap communication between the different parts of the Empire. The problem of Empire, he said, was in no small measure a problem of communication. The Committee would therefore have noted with satisfaction the very large reductions in cable rates effected in the last two years. He called attention to the success which had attended the system of half rates for plain language cablegrams which were not of an urgent character, and the reduction of Press rates between this country and the Dominions, and he stated that as a precaution against the formation of cable rings on the other side of the Atlantic he had put in his landing licences a new clause giving the Government power to demand a reduction of any rates that might be considered excessive.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

He had hoped to make progress before now with the alternative method of Imperial communication by wireless stations, but, owing to circumstances with which they were all too familiar, this most desirable undertaking had been postponed. Nearly two years had passed since the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence reported that the project was urgent from the point of view of the strategic defence of the Empire. Notwithstanding this the conclusion of the matter was not yet in view. He informed the House that he expected to receive in a few days the report of the committee of experts appointed to advise as to the best system for adoption. The Government could not yet definitely purchase sites for wireless stations because they held that the contractor who built the stations should take the risk of any failure in their working, and if this very desirable condition was to be maintained it would obviously be necessary to obtain the contractor's approval for the sites selected. Sites, however, had been chosen provisionally in England, Egypt India, and South Africa, and representatives of the Government were now in East Africa and in the Straits Settlements to select the sites for the two remaining stations.

THE TELEPHONE TRANSFER.

Mr. Samuel drew attention next to the great development of the work of his Department in consequence of the transfer of the telephone company's system. When the business was taken over it was found that there were considerable arrears in construction and that 30,000 subscribers were connected with exchanges which were geographically wrong. In addition to these difficulties there was a difficulty in securing a sufficient amount of skilled labour, and it had also been necessary to repair the damage caused by storms of exceptional severity. Of course, he said, the critics of the Department, especially those who were anxious to prove that all State management of industries was bad, had made most of the difficulties which the Department had to face. They discovered that the Telephone Company had virtues which were unsuspected during its life; and he could sympathize, he said amidst laughter, with the man who had married a widow and into whose ears the merits of the lady's first husband were constantly dinned. The Department, however, recognised fully that its business was not to apologize for difficulties, but to overcome them and remedy the causes of just complaints.

RURAL TELEPHONES.

In the course of a detailed explanation of the effect of the transfer in London, he said that he had increased the operative and the clerical staff by 25 per cent., that two large new exchanges had been opened, and that there had been many extensions of existing exchanges. He realized that there were still far too many complains, and he assured the Committee that steps were being taken to effect improvements in every direction. Taking the country generally, the Department had spent last year nearly £1,000,000 in improving the exchange system and this year a much larger sum would be spent. He announced that he proposed to reduce the rates for telephone communication with France by about 50 per cent., and he gave interesting information as to the development of telephonic communication with other European countries. The rural telephone lines for the benefit of farmers and other persons in rural districts, had been very successful. Steps were being taken to connected the telephone system more generally with cab ranks. Advisory committees were being formed in a number of the principal towns to co operate with the Post Office in improving and developing the telegraph and telephone service.

THE KING'S THANKS.

IMPRESSIONS OF HIS TOUR.

The King has addressed the following letters to the Marquis of Crewe, with whom he stayed during his visit to Crewe and the Potteries:—

"Buckingham Palace, April 24, 1913.

"My dear Lord Crewe,—At the conclusion of our very pleasant stay at Crewe I would ask you to make known what intense gratification the Queen and I have experienced by the friendly and enthusiastic welcome given to us by the people of those parts of Cheshire and Staffordshire which we have visited during the last three days. Throughout our journeys, covering upwards of 120 miles, we have received outward proofs of affection and goodwill, while every town and village was tastefully decorated. There was hardly a house which had not marked the occasion by some individual display. We were delighted that ample arrangements had been made for the children to take part in the festivities. Every heart must have been touched by the effect of the voices of those thousands of little ones who greeted us in Hanley Park on Tuesday. I was glad to notice that the various boys' organisations were fully represented in the different localities, and to find in several instances the veterans of the National Reserve side by side with the younger generation of Territorials.

"We were deeply interested in our charming experiences of the various works in the Potteries district, and of seeing the daily workers of those unique and historic industries, famous not only in our own country but throughout the world. We much appreciated the opoprtunities afforded us of witnessing the different operations in the silk manufacture at Leek, the details of cheese-making in Cheshire, and the important enterprise of the colliery by-products of Staffordshire.

"Please express to the mayors and chairmen of the county, urban, and district councils my approval of their excellent arrangements for our reception and the effective manner in which the police duties were performed. At the same time it was satisfactory to notice that, thanks to the perfect order so cheerfully maintained by the vast crowds themselves, these duties must have been, comparatively speaking, light. To you personally I am sincerely grateful for the infinite time and trouble which you bestowed upon all the ararngements, and I congratulate both you and the Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire upon the eminently successful result of your labours. We have carried away the brightest impressions of these eventful days. The hope that these feelings may be shared by the thousands of my people who welcomed us will complete our joy and satisfaction in coming amongst them. Believe me, very sincerely yours,

"George, R. I."

CHINESE IN CALCUTTA.

IMPERIALISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

At the Calcutta High Court before Justices Imam and Chapman, Mr. K. N. Chaudhuri moved for bail on behalf of two Chinamen, Chinkun Chong and another, who were being tried before the Third Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on charges of assault and robbery, says the Englishman."

Mr. Justice Imam:—The complainant is also a Chinaman?

Mr. Chaudhuri:—Yes, my lord. They belong to different clubs representing the Imperialists and the Republicans.

Continuing Counsel stated that the prosecution story was that the complainant, a shoemaker, on the 23rd April last, went to purchase eggs and pork at the Tiretti bazaar with a Government Currency note of Rs. 10. He spent annas twelve and while returning the petitioners were alleged to have assaulted him and run away with the balance. The case was made over to the Third Presidency Magistrate for trial. The petitioners were on bail all along, but on the 7th May the Magistrate framed charges against them and remanded them to "hajut." On that day an application for bail was made on behalf of the petitioners but was refused. The Vakil representing the petitioners then wanted to cross-examine the complainant but the Court Inspector informed the Magistrate that the complainant could not be found and the Magistrate issued a warrant against the complainant and fixed the 10th May as the next day of hearing. On the latter date when the case was taken up the complainant was not present in court and the case was fixed for the 19th instant.

Their lordships issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta to show cause why the petitioners should not be let out on bail. Pending the hearing of the rule, the petitioners were directed to be released on bail to the satisfaction of the Magistrate.

The Imperator, the new Hamburg-Amerika Company's 50,000-ton liner, is announced to reach Southampton on her maiden voyage from Hamburg to New York on May 25.

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CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

THE "CHOTA BURSAT"?

A SUCCESSION OF THUNDERSTORMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

I cried out for rain last week; and this week we have had such a dose of it that I am inclined to sympathise with the field preacher in Scotland in the old days, who upbraided the Almighty, with the freedom of his class, for appearing to take him too literally when he prayed for a deluge. We have had thunderstorm after thunderstorm—real, vicious thunderstorms, attended by a number of fatalities, and by hurricanes which have strewn the maidan with the debris of trees and have involved serious risks to shipping in the Bay. The usual Calcutta Nor' Wester sweeps down with tremendous suddenness, and is gone before you have had time to realize it, leaving the atmosphere almost as dry and hot as before. The weather here during the past few days has been quite different. It has been a succession of cylones each of them leaving in its track a well-marked "depression," as I believe the meteorologists call it and being followed by its successor before the atmospheric conditions, and certainly the residents have had time to recover from the last "depression." Dull skies and heavy clouds from our daily outlook instead of the growing furnace conditions which we associate with the "merry month of May." The look and the feel of things would almost indicate, in short, that the rains have begun. It is suggested that we are now enjoying the "chota bursat." I have been looking for the "chota bursat" for a good many years now, and apparently my patience is at last to be rewarded! We had more than three inches of rain last Sunday night, which is certainly a record so far as the memory of the oldest inhabitant carries us; for the whole of this prodigious quantity of water was precipitated upon Calcutta in little more than an hour! The trams were stopped and the telephone service was demoralized for several days.

AN ARMS ACT FIASCO.

The Arms Act is bound, in the nature of things, to be prolific in trouble and ill-feeling; but administered as it sometimes is in Bengal it tends, in addition to these effects, to bring the Government into contempt. The Khulna case is the latest illustration of this tendency. Imagine a magistrate so deficient in the sense of humour to put it mildly—as to fine a Zemindar's naib a sum which to him is a very heavy one, because his master has entrusted him with the conveyance of his licensed gun to the kutcherry to have the license renewed! Yet this is what happened in Khulna the other day. A well-known zemindar, in compliance with the act which requires the licensee of a gun to send or bring the weapon to the district authorities when required, sent his gun by the hand of his naib. This unlucky retainer, on his way to the Kutcherry, passed a certain thana where the police seem to have been specially on the pounce for potential rebels; and here he was "run in" for carrying arms without a licens. In vain he protested that the gun was his master's, who had a licence. He was haled before the magistrate, who solemnly convicted him, and fined him—if I remember aright—Rs. 20 for obeying his master's orders. His master appealed on his behalf to the High Court, which promptly upset the order and remitted the fine; but imagine the state of things in districts when justice of this kind is administered! The magistrate's counsel, in arguing against the appeal, attempted to show that the lincensee was bound to carry his own gun to the inspecting authority; but he was silenced by a reference to cases in which one man possessed a license for eight guns, and was asked whether the law contemplated the compelling of such a man to load himself up with all these weapons in order to show them at the Kutcherry. This foolish case has, one cannot help feeling, thrust another nail into the coffin of the Arms Act as at present applied.

THE LEAVE OF THE "HEAVEN BORN".

The "Times" has been shedding tears over the bitter fate of the Indian Civilian, who it appears has been cruelly maligned of late, and who is in consequence suffering from a bad fit of discouragement. There is at least one more painful instance of ingratitude and want of appreciation to be recorded. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika", whose love for the breed is well-known, [illegible] that in the old days, when a [illegible] the Company took furlough, [illegible]d whatever appointment he [illegible]g, and on his return from [illegible]n life, as it were, afresh, [illegible]emporary is unkind and un[illegible]nough to hint that this rule [illegible]reintroduced for the benefit [illegible]llians of the present day. Its [illegible] kindly one, of course. It [illegible]s to discourage the present [illegible]taking leave, and rushing [illegible]land as often as funds and [illegible]encise will allow; and cer[illegible]ould be difficult to imagine [illegible]tter adopted to effect the [illegible] I fear the "Amrita" is [illegible] the impossible. It is seek[illegible]re the conditions of more [illegible] century ago, and appears [illegible]he present tendency to [illegible] all other considerations, including the interests of the country, to the convenience of a favoured class.

SARA BRIDGE EXPENDITURE.

The "Bengalee" has unearthed another grievance—or several grievances—which are connected with that important engineering work the great Sara Bridge. It appears that most of the contractors are Punjabis, and the "Bengalee" enkuires why local contractors should be debarred. The second grievance is a more spectacular one, and will probably be pressed with greater persistence. It is that one of the items of expenditure is a ball room for the house of the Engineer. If this is not a misprint for "hall" the item certainly seems on the face of it to call for some sort of explanation. Nor, in these days of lynx eyed scrutiny of public affairs is it easy to believe that the authorities in charge of the Sara Bridge works would venture to saddle the finance of the Bridge with an expenditure which was bound to evoke notice and criticism unless they were prepared to justify it when called upon. It is to be hoped that it is not another instance of the famous polo ground at Delhi, which was put down in the accounts to "irrigation of the Punjab"! The total cost of the bridge, by the way, is now estimated by the "Englishman" at five crores—a colossal sum, which seems all the larger when we remember that the original estimate was only for about half as much. The "Statesman's" estimate yesterday was 3 crores.

RAJSHAHI ELECTION.

Another matter ventilated by the "Bengalee" is the non-election of Mr. J. Chaudhuri, barrister-at-law, to the Bengal Legislative Council as the representative of Rajshahi. It is suggested that he was rejected because official pressure—not, it must be admitted, on the part of a very highly placed official. But anyhow official pressure was brought to bear upon some electors who had actually promised their votes to Mr. Chaudhuri, with the result that they voted for his opponent, the Raja of Kakina. "The Bengalee" wants to know whether under such circumstances the elections ought not to be treated as null and void.

BRAHMO SAMAJ MUNIFICENCE.

Many people both inside and outside of the movement have been inclined to regard the Brahmo Samaj as a worn out sect. But that there is life in it is proved by an interesting list of subscriptions to the forward movement of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, which includes two sums of Rs. 15,000 given, one by Mr. C. R. Das, and the other by Mr. S. R. Das, the well-known barristers. When two lawyers sympathise Rs. 30,000 between them it is quite clear that they mean business, in the best sense. Who shall say after this that the Brahmo Samaj is not a "live" body?

A POPULAR PROFESSOR.

Calcutta will say goodbye this week to a young Scottish padre who, although he has only been in our midst a few short years, had made a well-defined niche for himself, and had acquired a remarkable popularity among the students of the Scottish Churches College. This is the Rev. Alexander Mauchline, who came out to the College as one of its professors about four years ago. He speedily found his feet, and seemed ear-marked for distinction in the academic life of Calcutta, but his career has been cut short by the illness of his wife. Just as he was severing his connection with the College Mr. Mauchline was invited to officiate as the minister of the Free Church in Wellesley Square for six months. He accepted the call, and would in the ordinary course have remained in Calcutta until the cold weather. Unfortunately he has received distressing news of the health of Mrs. Mauchline, who is in Scotland, and is hurrying home by the mail this week. He will be a great loss to Calcutta.

MR. HORNELL

Mr. Horpell, the new Director of Public Instruction, has at length arrived on the scene of his labours, and after a cursory inspection of the department in Calcutta has left for Darjeeling. It is clear that the new Director has grasped the first essential of successful administration, which is to put as early and as great a distance as possible between himself and the heat of Calcutta at this season of the year!

INDIA AND W. AUSTRALIA.

TRADE EXCHANGES COMMENCED.

Western Australia has begun to export fruit to various parts of India, and according to a statement made by Mr. Knox, a well-known Sydney merchant, who has recently returned from a lengthy tour of India, there are remarkable possibilities of trade in other Australian products with the Indian Empire. For example, the hardwood timbers of India have been almost cut out, so that India will require to import the bulk of the hardwood used, and the South Indian Railways alone consume thousands of feet of wood annually. In addition to timber, many food products which are now imported from far distant countries could easily be sent and more cheaply from Australia, and especially Western Australia, which lies closest of the Australian States to the Indian market. These products include bacon, hams, meat extract, tinned meats, tinned fruits and many other commodities. The opening up of trade with the East and its teeming millions of population is the obvious destiny of Western Australian commercial enterprise, adds Sir Newton Moore, as the temperate portions of that country can supply many products, especially food products, which it is impossible for a tropical country like India to produce for itself.—"Financial Times."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

FILLING UP OF WELLS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, the chairman, was in the chair.

The Commissioner reported to the committee that he had arranged to purchase from Messrs. W. H. Brady and Company 1,000 pounds of India Rubber Brad valve faces at a cost of Rs. 2,937. These valve faces, he said, were required for the sewage pumps at Love Grove and the cost of the purchase would be met from the grant for the maintenance of the pumping station.

He also reported that he had arranged to obtain from Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., Ld. 500 gallons of "Londo" disinfecting fluid at the rate of Rs. 2/14/- per gallon.

Consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Daftary Ferreira and Divan, solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Cursondass Dharamsey stating that their client was the present owner of the property known as the Sunderdass Mills property, Gilder Street; that the two tanks at the property were constructed for the purposes of the Mills: that the Mills were burnt in 1906 and the Company thereupon was wound up; that their client purchased the property while the Company was in liquidation; that he had leased portions of it for the purposes of a paper mill and an oil and waste mill and was arranging to let other portions of the property for steam manufacturing purposes and that the tanks were required for the works. Stating further that on the 28th February last, their client was served with a notice to have the larger of the two tanks and the low-lying ground at the premises filled in and the smaller tank stocked with 500 dozen Khajura fish. Adding that in the vicinity of their client's property there was a large Government tank and a Municipal water course which was a fruitful reeding ground for mosquitoes and that their client felt surprised that in view of these nuisances he should be called upon to fill in the tank on his property just at a time when the water in it was required for use. Observing that if the tanks were found to be breeding mosquitoes, it was because the waters lay stagnant and the tanks were overgown with weed. Stating that the tanks had already been cleaned; that their client was arranging to fill in the low-lying ground and that he would carry out any recommendations that might be suggested to keep the tanks free from mosquito and requesting that the notice for closing the larger tank might be withdrawn.

The Commissioner stated that he had inspected the two tanks and the low ground and he was of opinion that the low ground should be filled in at once. As regards the tanks, the first tank near the entrace should be filled in up to two-thirds of its length and the other one-third joined with the second tank, provided sufficient precautions were taken to keep the tank free from larvae. Numerous casts were found in the front tank and larvæ of anopheles were found in the second tank and a pool of water in the low ground this time last month. The area proposed to be left by him was ample for the paper mill. The filling up of the portion of the tank would give a valuable site on the road so that no hardship was involved. The applicant had taken no steps yet to fill up the low lying ground, which was not part of the tank. The Government tank adjoining was being filled up by the Collector of Bombay who was constantly being asked to accelerate the process.

It was resolved to reply to the effect of the Commissioners report.

MOSQUITOES AT MALABAR HILL.

The next item of interest was the Commissioner's report on a letter from Mr. Lakhmidass Taimsee enquiring with reference to a well at Walkeshwas whether when a party believing that his well was free from mosquito larvæ in spite of the statement to the contrary contained in the usual notice of the malaria officer asked that the water of the well should be drawn in his presence, his request should be allowed or not.

The Commissioner's report stated that whenever parties resided at the premises they were invariably called and shown the larvæ present in the well water, but this was not possible when the parties resided elsewhere. In this case the well was personally examined by the Assistant to the Health Officer when anpheles larvæ were detected. As Mr. Tairsee was not residing in the house at the time the larvæ could not be shown to him. A Hindu gentleman was in the garden at the time and he was asked to come and see but he declined to do so. Larvæ of different varieties of mosquitoes were found in the well several times.

There was a further letter from Mr. Tairsee which was reported in yesterday's "Chronicle".

It was resolved to forward the mater to the Corporation stating that it be referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

Consideration was next given to a letter from Mr. Kasanji V. Desai and others stating that they understood that a well in Pimpalwadi was to be covered up, that the water of the well was used by thousands of worshippers of Shiva and was considered holy and that the owner had cleaned the water, put fish in the well and had taken care to keep it clean and requesting that the well be not covered up.

The matter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

The meeting dispersed after transacting other formal business.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Newby charged Hurri Limba, a havildar of the Fire Brigade, with theft as a servant of railway stores valued at Rs. 88 and with receiving stolen property, to wit, a hammer and a screw driver valued at Rs. 1-8 also belonging to the Railway.

The prosecution alleged that the property in the theft case was found lying near a wall of the compound, and that three witnesses had seen accused running in that direction at about 2 a.m. on the 13th inst. The defence was that accused was not the man and that he was on duty at the time.

His Worship held that the evidence was insufficient to frame a charge against the accused, and accordingly discharged him.

As regards the hammer and screw driver the accused stated that he could not account for their being found in his house. He had a son who was employed in the railway, but had since died. He had access to these articles. Mr. Harrison, storekeeper, admitted that such articles as were condemned or unserviceable were sold in the market.

On this evidence his worship discharged the accused in this case also.

ALLEGED ASSAULT,

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. F. Oliveira, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, one Bhiwa Luxmon charged his uncle Bhiwa Luximun with assault on 16th April. Mr. Pereira, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that the accused bore him ill-feeling and had instigated his father to turn him and his mother out of the house.

The accused alleged this was a false case, brought with a view to force the father to leave his family house in Thana and reside in Bombay.

His Worship held that the motive assigned by the complainant was inadequate, and that the evidence was conflicting, and accordingly discharged the accused.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavale, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N. H. Bambot, dealer in cinematograph films and accessories charged A. C. Patel with cheating in respect of two post-dated cheques for Rs. 500 for films purchased by the accused. complaint was that when the first cheque was presented to the Pioneer Bank it was referred to the drawer and the other cheque was stopped by the accused. The first cheque was passed on the 8th January last and post-dated the 14th January, and the second was passed on the 2nd April last and post-dated 7th April. The further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavale, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector K. B. Mody of the B B. and C. I. Railway Police charged a Pathan named Gulam Rasul Syed Mahomed with stealing railway engine fittings valued at Rs. 20 from the Parel Running Shed on the 12th instant. Mr. M. R. Lalkaka, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. It appeared that the accused was passing along Duncan Road when he was stopped and searched by a policeman. He was found in possession of the property. He was convicted and as he had a previous conviction against him he was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ABKARI ACT PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Excise Inspector B. B. F. Velloz charged Chunilal Dayabhai a dealer in drugs, with selling several bottles of medicated wines and methylated spirit.

The accused admitted having sold the goods but pleaded ignorance of the law with regard to medicated wines and added that he sold the spirit as an intermediary. It was not in his shop and he brought it from another dealer.

His worship ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40 and the confiscation of the bottles found during the search.

SINGAPORE MERCHANT ARRESTED.

The Coloottollah section of the Calcutta Police, on Sunday arrested a Mahomedan merchant named Sheik Mogul, who had recently arrived from Singapore, on the charge that he had a quantity of valuable lace and silk cloths in his possession, reasonably suspected to be stolen property. It appears that the merchant had been previously convicted some time back by the police of that thana and that he had since that period disappeared entirely from Calcutta. A constable happening to recognise him on the afternoon in question, with the property in his possession, caused his arrest. Sheik Mogul asserted that he had been to the Straits Settlements since his last misfortune, and had, in conjunction with his brother, started a business in those parts, in the course of which articles of the description found in his possession were sold. Hs further said that the business was in a flourishing condition, and that he had come to Calcutta to negotiate the purchase of certain goods of Indian manufacture. In support of this statement he cited a number of sea-faring witnesses, who corroborated his story.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. R. A. Gamble is proceeding on six months' leave.

The annual general meeting of the Karachi Gymkhana will be held on the 28th instant.

Mr. Hailey, Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province, will leave Simla for Delhi on Saturday.

The investigation into the cause of "Kala-azar" is being pushed on vigorously at Nowgong, Assam.

Mr. J. F. Connoly, Deputy Commissioner, Simla, will act as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Service.

General Sir Bryan Mahon, who is proceeding on leave, will not return to India and will be placed on half pay list.

Captain T. C. Boyd, I. M. S., has been appointed to the substantive medical charge of the 42nd Deoli Regiment.

Lieutenant T. A. Hughes I. M. S., has been appointed a specialist in prevention of disease with effect from 5th May, 1913.

Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs will act as Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore when Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., goes on leave.

The Poona Suburban Municipality, has decided to present an address of welcome to Lord Willingdon on his first public arrival in Poona.

On Monday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. J. K. Ghosal of Lincoln's Inn, was sworn in as an advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

It has been decided to furnish one of the small rooms in Delhi Fort after the old Moghal style, and it is expected that the Archaeological Department will undertake the task.

It is considered probable that formal repealing and amending bills will be ready for introduction into the Supreme Legislative Council during the autumn session.

Mr. James, Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, whose name has figured largely in the educational controversy in Bengal, is now on a vist to Simla.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott will, it is understood, shortly pay a visit to Lucknow with a view to the formation of a branch there of the Anglo-Indian Empire League.

In the final match for the Salimullah Cup billiard tournament betwen M. H. M. Furrokh and N. Ahmed, the game resulted in a win for N. Ahmed, Honorary Secretary of the Bengal Challenge League.

It is understood that Mr. J. F. Connolly, Deputy Comissioner, Simla, will act as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Service, Mr. R. A. Gamble proceeding on six months' leave.

Captains Pritchard and Waterfield, who are exploring the country to the north-east of Hkampti-Long may, it is believed, make for Rima. In that case no news may be received of their movements for some time to come.

The illuminated carnival of the Karachi Boat Club last week afforded a brilliant spectacle to a great concourse of merry-makers. The success was somarked that the event is likely to become an annual fixture.

H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. Lady Hardinge have requested the Rev. C. F Andrews of Delhi to deliver a lecture at Viceregal Lodge on Thursday, May 26th, on 'The Poetry of Rabindranath Tagore.'

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 3rd May 1913 show a gain of Rs. 8,00126 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

A Burman recently wrote to a Rangoon paper advocating tugs-of-war to bring rain. This is a well-known superstition in Burma and one that the people generally believe in and resort to when rain is greatly needed.

Sir Robert Scallon has cancelled his tour in Burma and has left for Maymyo. Yesterday morning, accompanied by Col. Johnson, Commanding Rangoon Brigade, he visited the proposed sites for the wireless station in Rangoon.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, attended by two A. D. C.'s returned to Mahableshwar by motor on Thursday afternoon after having gone over Government House Ganeshkhind with the object of suggesting certain improvements there.

The Orient Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore has received a telegram from Essad Pasha, Constantinople, acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 36,000 (thirty six thousand) remitted to him on behalf of the remainder of Turkish Relief Fund, Lahore.

Mr. Eardley Norton has been retained to appear on behalf of the General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, at the Madras High Court where a suit has been filed against the "Madras Times" for libel. The General Secretary has claimed Rs. 15,000 as damages.

The Mahomedans of Karachi have communicated to the local Inspector of Education their gratification at the Government of India's new resolution on the subject of the advancement of Mahomedan education. They express the hope that the programme will be fully carried out.

In reply to an enquiry from the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, the Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commknowledging the receipt of Rs. 36,000 would be a convenience to the public if an additional Notary Public were established in Delhi, in a central and well-known position, and suggested that the Secretary of the Chamber might usetfully fill such an appointment.

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

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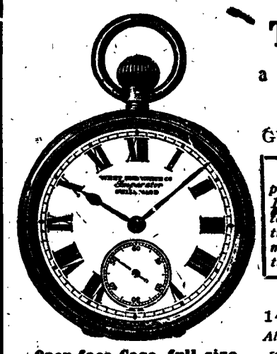

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17" Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; reak compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

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Also in hunting and half hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

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Original colour of garments retained.

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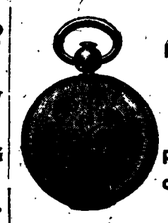

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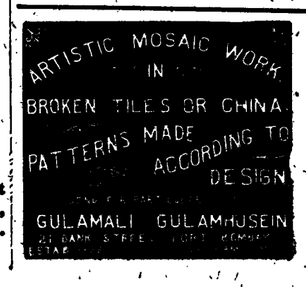

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Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
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Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—On the 8th May, at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, the wife of Edward Philip Harrison, Indian Educational Service, prematurely, of a son (still born).

RIND—On the 18th April, at 4, Lansdown Place West, Bath, the wife of Captain Rind, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, of a daughter.

PATTISSON—May 1st, at Stirling House, the wife of F. E. Pattisson, Golinda, Kegalle, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRACK—On the 16th May, at the European General Hospital, Athol Brack, Assistant, Treacher and Co.

BELL—On the 22nd April, at 178, Downs-road, Hastings, George Frederick Bell, late of Gun Wharf, Portsmouth, and veteran of the Crimea and Indian Mutiny, aged 75.

CAMERON—At his residence 4 Wodehouse Road, Bombay, on 15th instant, the Revd. John Cameron, B.D., Presidency Senior, Chaplain, Church of Scotland.

CRABTREE—April 30th, at Dera Ismail Khan, Jack, the dearly loved son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Crabtree, aged 20 months.

MARRIAGE.

MIDDLETON—ROBINSON—April 30th, at St. George's Church, Madura, by the Rev. E. Havelock Creake, Brian McLaren Middleton, of Dindigul, to Else Caroline, only daughter of Surgeon-Major Mark Robinson, I.M.D., retired, of Geraldine Lodge, Wandsworth, London.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May, 17th, 1913.

PAGET, M. P.—NEW STYLE.

Dr. R. F. Horton was a cold weather visitor to India, and like most others of the class, has written an article for the "Contemporary Review" on Indian things in general and nothing in particular. The article is headed, "What We are Doing in India", but it might more appropriately have born the legend, "What I was Told in India". He admits he went to India with so little of the necessary equipment that he "cannot hope to present any very valuable gains". He is oppressed with the sense that he did not know Sanskrit—without which, as he says, it is not possible to get into the depths of the Indian mind, nor did he even speak the vernaculars. Most of us in this imperfect world of India get on somehow without Sanskrit, and after all Sanskrit or no Sanskrit, one usually manages to find in the depths of the Indian mind exactly what one wants to find. Dr. Horton did not come to India in the spirit of that great Sanskritist, Dr. Paul Deussen, to whom this country, as he told the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society, "had for years become a kind of spiritual mother country." Dr. Horton, too, talks glibly enough of the Vedas and the Unpanishads, but Dr. Deussen's standpoint was totally different. As he told a learned Bombay audience twenty years ago, "And so the Vedanta, in its unfalsified form, is the strongest support of pure morality, is the greatest consolation in the sufferings of life and death—Indians, keep to it!" Dr. Horton came to see certain things, or rather hear certain things told him, and he has certainly succeeded in taking copious "notes", which he has transcribed with laborious fulness in this article and elsewhere. His equipment lacked a great deal, not so much in ignorance of Sanskrit, as in the mass of misleading ideas with which his mind had been stored—misleading ideas about the Government of India, its selfishness, the scorn and the blindness of its rulers, the oppression and extortion of the rule and so on. It would, of course, have been a great pity had Dr. Horton seen anything to confirm these false notions. He, however, quickly saw he had been misinformed and his receptive mind as quickly absorbed a mass of mostly irrelevant and fatuous commonplaces, the more notable of which he strings together in his very pretentious article. He has saved himself from one form of error only to fall into another and a more insidious: and the result is a mass of generalisations embodying half-truths, expressed in terms of the utmost confidence. Over the entire area of country called India there is "an efficient administration." "Justice is so even and available that the people are encouraged to indulge in law suits as a pastime". "If the police is not as effective as the judiciary, it is only because there is not yet in the Indian population a large enough number of incorruptible men to man the force". These are but samples of the childish dogmas in which the article abounds. Of inaccuracy of statement there are not a few examples. Thus, Mr. Gokhale advocates "Universal compulsory education", which elicits the profoundly wise comment, "But that great goal cannot be reached at a bound". Poor Mr. Gokhale!

Dr. Horton has no eye for anything which does not illustrate the "efficiency" of the administration, and seems to have no praise to give for anything which is not the handiwork of officials. Baroda and its "most enlightened and progressive ruler" obtrude themselves on Dr. Horton's blurred vision; but he is unable in his conscience—his Nonconformist conscience—to accord due praise. Even the Gaekwar's scheme of compulsory education is curtly dismissed. Dr. Horton notes that the Gaekwar has set the British Government an example by establishing compulsory education in his own State, containing a population of two millions. Then we have the grim comment: 'But it is easier to do this on paper than in fact". Indeed, Dr. Horton questions whether even the subjects of Native States (including those of the Gaekwar) would prefer their native governments to the administration of the Indian Government. "But so far as information can be obtained", says the Noncomformist divine, "this does not seem to be the case". Dr. Horton's sources of information are as obscure as his exposition of the reasons which, in his opinion, justify his amazing conclusion. He has a dim vision of corrupt officials in Native States, but their corruption is only a shade blacker than that which prevails under British rule, which he vaguely conceives might make people sacrifice their patriotism to their security from exaction and peculation. He is, however, not sure of his ground, and withdraws from what he knows to be an untenable position. The whole paragraph is an apt illustration of Dr. Horton's clumsy method of stating his very bizarre impressions. It is not necessary to follow Dr. Horton's exegesis on the extent, diversity and effect of missionary enterprise. He would have our Governors, Imperial and local, more frankly and fearlessly declare their own Christianity. The militancy of Dr. Horton's Christianity is as remarkable as his ignorance of Indian religions. He speaks of "Hurmayan, the Money God's and of "Ganesh with the elephant head". He conceives India as a sea of "unreality, illusion and irresponsibility". The description would more appropriately apply to his article as a record of his impressions.

POWER OF FINANCE.

The Prime Minister paid a notable tribute the other day to the powers of the Press in international politics. Mr. W. M. Fullerton, has written a remarkable book, "Problems of Power," in which he contends that "behind the facade of Governments two occult powers are now determining the destinies of the world." These are the power of finance and the power of the Press, Mr. Fullerton's book deals with international politics from Sadowa to Kirk Kilisse, and, more especially, the part played by economic and financial forces in shaping the course of events. Bismarck by imposing a crushing war indemnity on France in 1871 thought he was crippling her for generations. Wherein he was clearly wrong. He miscalculated the prodigious power of recuperation possessed by France; in 1911—forty years later—France, by withdrawing her capital loaned to the German banks, compelled the latter to acquiesce in the French protectorate of Morocco. One of the most instructive points made by Mr. Fullerton is that what matters to progress is not the Bismarckian tradition of blood and iron, as a sure means of enabling Germany to acquire her place in the sun, but the play of economic forces. Colonisation is less necessary for Germany than economic expansion in foreign countries. He describes the German colonisers as "a cuckoo race that prefer nests built by others." Another point Mr. Fullerton makes is that, great as is the skill Germany has shown in applying scientific methods to industrial production, she is dependent upon foreign capital for the building up of her industries to a greater extent than justifies her constant assumption of the role of "an international cock of the walk." France, with her power of money, more completely dominates Europe than Germany in "shining armour."

INDIANS IN THE I. M. S.

"The Indian Medical Gazette," which is under the editorial charge of several officers of the I.M.S., devotes a sympathetic leading article to the success attained by Indians in the I.M.S. The article is a propos of the recent appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Hormusjee Eduljee Banatvala I.M.S., as Officiating Inspector-General of Hospitals, Central Provinces. The old East India Company would have only persons of pure European extraction appointed to the I.M.S. The monopoly ceased in 1853 when "all natural born subjects of Her Majesty" were declared eligible for the competition for recruitment. At the very first competitive examination held in 1855, a Bengalee Christian, S.C.G. Chuckerbutty, headed the list of successful candidates. Our contemporary gives an interesting analysis of the statistics relating to Indian recruitment since 1855. During these 58 years, 104 officers with pure Indian names, have gained admission to the I.M.S., 26 in Bengal, 14 in Madras, 15 in Bombay, and since 1896, 49 in the combined service or general list. There have also been Armenian, Portuguese or Eurasian candidates, but the last named cannot be identified by their names. "The Indian Medical Gazette," notes the curious fact that a large portion of the Indian members of the I.M.S. retire comparatively early, many of them after seventeen and twenty years' service. Only ten have put in their full period of thirty years' service. A further fact, as curious as it is interesting, is that only one of this ten "had the opportunity of promotion in his turn" and was "definitely passed over for promotion." "The Indian Medical Gazette" omits to draw the true moral: Why Indian Officers retire early is that they know they will not obtain promotion; if their turn comes, they will be "definitely passed over for promotion." It is possible that, if all the 104 officers put in their full period of service, they would have had the "opportunity" both of promotion and of being definitely passed over for promotion. At any rate it is interesting to note, on the authority of our contemporary, that ten have risen to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon, or its present day equivalent, Lieutenant-Colonel on the selected list, six in Bengal and four in Madras. One Bengal Officer obtained the "extra compensation pension" for not being promoted.

MR. O'DONNELL'S REJOICING.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell in mail week made one of his entertaining contributions to the Press. Writing in the "Westminster Gazette" on the success of Liberal Policy in India, he gives his personal impressions of the results in the country of "the epoch-making constitutional reforms that will always be associated with Lord Morley's name." Those results, he says with perfect truth, strikingly bear out the view of the friends of India that the Indian people have all along been loyal. Mr. O'Donnell is venturing upon questionable ground however, when he quotes as evidence of loyalty, the defeat in the Bengal Council elections of several prominent Nationalists, and still more when he seems to approve the rejoicings of the "Englishman." But that is only Mr. O'Donnell's way. It is of a piece with his delighted description of the new Bengal Council, with its Maharajas, Nawabs and Rai Bahadurs, as "rather a miniature House of Lords than a popular assembly." It has been stated in the Indian newspapers that Mr. O'Donnell is going to contest a Unionist constituency at the next general election. This does not mean, as readers of his "Westminster" article might be disposed to think, that Mr. O'Donnell has gone over to the House of Lords party, the truth being that he is going to contest as a Liberal, a seat at present held by a Tory. That, however, is by the way. The article in the "Westminster" ends on a sufficiently serious note, with a paragraph that is well worth quoting:—

I may be permitted to say that the little group of members of Parliament who through the four years 1906-9 steadily, and with the utmost moderation of language, advocated the policy now adopted, and suffered much obloquy for doing so, may also congratulate themselves on a great service to the Indian Empire. We were accused of conspiring with rebels, and treated accordingly, even by Liberals—we, who had given the best years of our lives to the service of the Crown. We did the most lasting and most useful of our lives' work in the House of Commons, without much thanks, I fear.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Dr. Sun-yat-Sen's objection to the recently contracted Chinese loan was based on the constitutional ground that the loan cannot be concluded without reference to Parliament. On behalf of the Government, it was urged, what is no doubt true, that money was urgently wanted, and reference to Parliament would cause unnecessary delay. Then Dr. Sen issued his public warning to the foreign bankers against the risk they ran of the loan being repudiated by Parliament, to which the foreign bankers replied that they were dealing with the established Government and could not pay heed to anything a political party said. Whether this will provoke a fatal breach between the North and the South, as Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen says, remains to be seen. Anyhow, Yuan-Shi-Kai appears to have scored a distinct victory over his political opponents by concluding a loan, which he well knows cannot be repudiated without causing serious injury to Chinese credit and possibly provoking international intervention. Yuan's victory in this loan affair provoked his opponents to revive the scandal of Governor Sung's alleged murder at the instigation of Yuan, but it is now generally admitted to have been but a damp squib.

DAY BY DAY.

There was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council yesterday morning, all the Members being present except the Commander-in-Chief who is not yet free from his indisposition.

Nothing has been settled about the Viceroy's autumn tour. It is understood, however, that his Excellency will visit Southern India and the programme will include Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras. Lord Hardinge will visit Burma in the spring of 1914.

There will be several changes among the Divisional Commanders in India as already announced. General Sir Robert Scallon will be transferred from Burma to Lucknow. Major-General Pilcher goes from Meerut to Burma. Major General Blomfield will be posted to Meerut, and the Peshawar Division will go to Major-General Anderson who is coming out from home.

"Truth" describing the stringent precautions that were to be taken by the officials of the Lord Chamberlain's department, in conjunction with the police, to prevent the intrusion of suffragists at Buckingham Palace on the night of the third Court says: "It is well known that cleverly planned attempts have been made to obtain cards which were intended to be used by "wild women," and a stormy scene in the ballroom on such an occasion would raise a deplorable scandal. The cards of every arrival will be most closely scrutinised, not only before the Palace is entered, but also in the hall before the ascent of the grand staircase is commenced. Many ladies who go to the Court now are personally unknown to the officials; and the difficulty of establishing their identity in a conclusive way is very great. Any such lady would do well to arrange either for the lady who is to present her to accompany her to the Palace, or else for her to meet her in the hall. The greatest possible care is being taken to prevent all chance of a disturbance, and an adequate number of detectives will be on duty at the Palace."

The Nizam who is now paying his second visit to Bombay, is a more travelled man than most of his predecessors, though this is not saying much. His Highness has not been called to the *guddee* two years, but has already visited Simla—this being the first visit of a Nizam to the summer capital—and assisted at the Imperial Darbar at Delhi in December, 1911. It has not been customary for the rulers of the premier native state of India in the past to travel extensively outside their dominions, but His Highness presumably does not propose to tread in the time-honoured footsteps of his predecessors in this respect.

Most people will recollect the Tory fox-hunting squire in Addison's "Spectator" who asked what travelling was good for, except to teach a man to jabber French and to talk against passive obedience. The Nizams of Hyderabad have been staunch upholders of this dictum, for unlike some of their fellow Indian princes they have preferred the splendid seclusion of their own dominions to the vulgar publicity of foreign travel. In fact, the rulers of the premier native state of India have been the least travelled of Indian princes even on Indian soil. The late Nizam during his twenty-eight years' rule journeyed outside Hyderabad territory only half a dozen times, and then only to pay brief ceremonial visits to Delhi or Calcutta which were thrust upon him by the paramount power and his three predecessors—who flourished between the death of the founder of the house, Chin Kilish Khan, in the middle of the eighteenth century and his own installation by Lord Ripon in 1884—probably never once quitted their borders.

In fact, the only fault attributed to the late Nizam by his subjects was that he did not show himself enough to them. Old established customs forbade his meeting his nobles except in a formal and a ceremonious way, and this was why he appeared so rarely in public. There is a private railway station for the exclusive use of the Nizam at Hyderabad, and mystery gathers round his movements. A curious custom at Hyderabad too, requires members of the Nizam's own family, even to the remoter and collateral branches, to lead lives of more or less strict seclusion. Hence, of all the living representatives of the family the only one ever received at the Residency or seen by the Resident during the late Nizam's regime was His Highness.

"It is curious," writes a correspondent, "that there should be hardly any sport going on in Bombay at this season. Local clubs after the hockey tournament seem to require eight weeks to prepare themselves for their football and cricket seasons. That such pleasant evenings of this intervening period are lost to local sportsmen, merely for the sake of want of encouragement and proper organisation, does not speak very highly for the sporting luminaries of Bombay, who do not hesitate to claim sometimes to lead India or even the whole world. To those who have had experience of sport throughout India, Bombay appears lethargic and unenterprising, and a long way behind the other principal towns in India."

Yesterday morning at about ten o'clock another periodic dislocation of the Bombay Tramway service occurred through the breaking of a wire in Hornby Road. The overhead wire repairing car was called to the scene as soon as possible, and, after a delay of over half an hour, the long string of waiting cars was allowed to proceed. The subsequent scene of confusion at the Museum West Junction was interesting, and the sight of four or five officials at work sorting about forty cars on to their respective sidings, in order to reorganise the traffic, was one rather to be watched than actively participated in. The breakdown, we understand, only effected the tramway service in the Fort to any great extent.

A return showing the income and expenditure of the Bombay Municipality under several major heads for the quarter ending 21st March last has just been issued. A sum of three lakhs and a half was the amount collected as water tax, while the main item of revenue, general tax, yielded nearly six lakhs. The public gardens afforded Rs. 3,000 odd, the tramway rent amounted to more than a quarter of a lakh, while the market receipts were a lakh and a quarter. Under disbursements, the Fire Brigade consumed a lakh and a quarter, the cost of the Collection Department slightly exceeded this amount; nearly six lakhs were spent on the Health Department, more than three and a quarter lakhs were expended on streets and buildings and the plague charges amounted to Rs. 40,000. The surplus cash balance on 1st April was Rs. 31 lakhs. The items of additional grants sanctioned by the Corporation during the quarter aggregated 2¾ lakhs.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Friday there were thirty-three attacks and thirty deaths from plague in the City of Bombay out of a total number of 121 deaths for the period. The total mortality for the corresponding period the year before was 134 and for the year before that 103. The attacks were highest in Worli from where eleven cases are reported. Three cases each came from Dongri and Kumbarwada, two each from Kamatipura, Byculla and Parel and one each from the Fort, Umarkhadi, the Market, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Mahalaxhmi, Tarwadi, Tardeo, Sion and Mahim. Seven cases of small-pox and three deaths were also notified, but there were no cases of cholera. Out of 1,446 rats caught 36 were plague infected. Nine of these came from the Market District.

A number of publications of Indian interest are announced. Mr. Manmatha Nath Mullick, who has written more than one book dealing with Indian philosophy, is bringing out a new work entitled "Orient and Occident," which Messrs. Heinemann will publish. Sir Courtenay Ilbert has in preparation a new edition of "The Government of India," with supplementary chapters dealing with the Coronation Durbar and its consequences. It will be remembered that since the publication of the first edition in 1907, Sir Courtenay has added supplementary chapter devoted to Council reforms. It is now years since "E.H.A.'s" (Mr. Aitkin's) little book "The Fi dows of the Soul" was publish the demand for the book ha slackened. The author was o well-known in India. A new of the book will be published

Mr. M. C. McAlpin, S Officer, Midnapore, is appoi act as Director of Land Bengal, during the absence, o tion, of Mr. J. C. Jack, or t ther orders.

SUFFRAGETTE MENACE.

WIDESPREAD ACTIVITIES.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CHILDREN GUARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.

The suffragettes, who were arrested at the suffragette headquarters in Kingsway on April 30th, were brought up at Bow Street again to-day.

They were committed for trial.

Bail was allowed, though large sums were fixed.

LONDON, May 16.

A bomb was found yesterday in the chapel in Dalkeith Park, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch.

A sacred picture in the Church at Eastbourne was defaced by the word "Votes." The organ loft in the same church was found to be on fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

A packages of cartridges, to which a large stone was attached, wrapped in a copy of the paper "Suffragette," was found in the precincts of the National Gallery. It had been thrown over the railings, evidently in the hope that it would explode.

A bomb was found outside a hotel at Brentwood, Essex.

Mr. Winston Churchill's children and their nurse are being guarded by detectives on their walks in view of threats of kidnapping.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

NO LEGISLATION THIS SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 15.

There is little prospect of female suffrage legislation being dealt with this session, which is fully occupied with other matters.

MANCHESTER CUP.

WON BY LORENZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

The result of the Manchester Cup is as follows:—

LORENZO	1
FIZ YAMA	2
ADAM BEDE	3

Won by four lengths; half a length between second and third. Twenty-three started.

Betting: 9 to 2 against Lorenzo, 6 to 1 against Fiz Yama, 20 to 1 Adam Bede.

The place betting was 7 to 4 against Lorenzo; others proportionately.

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

9 to 2 against Louvois and Craganour.

100 to 8 against Nimbus.

20 to 1 against Great Sport.

40 to 1 against Cantilever.

STEAMER'S HOLD ON FIRE.

BOMBAY CARGO DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

A message to Lloyds from Singapore says that the steamer Assaye from Bombay has arrived at Singapore with her cargo in the after-hold on fire. The cargo affected is principally cotton and opium. The fire is still burning.

WIRELESS IN CAPE TOWN.

ESTABLISHED WITH KENILWORTH CASTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPE TOWN, May 16.

Wireless communication has been established with Kenilworth Castle.

MR. CURTIS BENNETT KNIGHTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 16.

Mr. Curtis Bennett who, a few days ago, was appointed Chief Police Magistrate, London, has been knighted.

NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.

Another Montreal loan of £1,400,000 is impending. It will bear interest at 4½ per cent. and will be issued at par.

POLO.

HURLINGHAM CLUB'S PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

COMMITTEE ASKED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

At a meeting of the County Polo Association, Mr. Buckmaster presiding, it was decided to accept the proposals of the Hurlingham Committee for an increased representation of the County Association, Ireland, the Army and India, and of the Dominions and the Crown Colonies.

It was also decided to request the Hurlingham Committee to appoint a committee with full executive powers and entire freedom from the veto of the General Committee of Hurlingham on all matters relating to the interests of polo.

BRITISH POLO TEAM.

BRITISH V. AMERICAN PONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

The British polo ponies for the international matches are collectively not so tall as the American ponies and lack the fine, thoroughbred appearance of some of the latter; but they are stockier with great depth of chest and shoulders.

Mr. Milburn, who met with a nasty accident a day or two ago, is about again. He has had his chest examined with X Rays and hopes to recommence practice next week.

Mr. Whitney will not announce the composition of his team till a few days before the matches. Stoddart Keene is in splendid form, but Waterbury has fallen off, and he may be replaced.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

LONDON, May 16.

The "Daily Telegraph" congratulates the County Polo Association on its decision and says the Association's request of the Hurlingham Club will doubtless receive the careful consideration of the Club, provided that the latter's suzerainty is adequately safeguarded. The analogy between Hurlingham and the M. C. C. is exact and may be advantageously maintained.

The "Morning Post" says that Hurlingham's reply to the proposal to create a National Association is masterly and complete. The fact that the National Association scheme has collapsed is not surprising in view of the composition of the Hurlingham Committee and general satisfaction with its rules and regulations.

THE CITY OF PARIS FIRE.

DAMAGE BELIEVED TO BE CONSIDERABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.

Telegrams from Paris state that the fire on the steamer City of Paris is in the forward hold. It was noticed on Tuesday at midnight and was kept under by the crew. It was extinguished by the Marseilles fire brigade at eleven in the morning. The damage is believed to be considerable.

LONDON May, 16.

The "Times" says it is stated that efforts to extinguish fire on the "City of Paris" have been unsuccessful and that a trial with a Clayton machine is being made.

GREAT FIRE AT BUFFALO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

A fire at Buffalo yesterday destroyed an elevator belonging to the Erie Railroad Company containing 700,000 bushels of grain. The fire then leaped over Buffalo Creek and destroyed the freight sheds of New York Central Railroad. The loss is estimated at a million dollars.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

MR. TENNANT M.P. TO BE APPOINTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 16.

The "Morning Post" states that Mr. Harold Tennant, M.P. will be appointed Governor of Ceylon.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Deputy Magistrate of Bagerhat, in Khulna District, has issued warrants against the Sub-Inspector and two constables of Pirojpur thana on a charge of torture.

CANADA'S NAVY.

BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

OPPOSITION AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 16.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Navy Bill.

The opposition did not further oppose the closure, but reintroduced their amendments, including a demand for an annual appropriation instead of a lump sum of thirty-five million dollars.

The amendments were all rejected.

A motion of Sir Wilfred Laurier to suspend the Bill for six months was defeated on a straight Party vote.

The Bill will go before the Senate next week.

The Liberal press is now less confident that the Senate will reject it.

FINANCIAL HELP FOR MONTENEGRO.

PETERSBURG, May 16.

M. Sazonoff has submitted a bill to the Duma granting a sum of ninety thousand sterling for the assistance of the Montenegrin people.

MARTIAL LAW RESCINDED BY AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 16.

Martial law proclaimed in Bosnia-Herzegovina has been rescinded, the danger for which it was proclaimed being considered to have been averted by the handing over of Skutari, to the international force.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

NO MILITARY MOVEMENTS TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 16.

In order to avoid misinterpretation, President Wilson has decided that while negotiations with Japan with reference to the Californian Land Ownership Bill are in progress, there will be no naval or military movements outside the ordinary routine. This decision is announced in view of the reports that army and navy manoeuvres were contemplated which were outside the plans arranged months ago. These reports are apparently based on orders issued to two companies of the Coast Artillery to proceed to and form a permanent garrison in Hawaii, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the last report of the Secretary for War.

THE KONGO'S GUNNERY TRIALS.

OVER TWENTY TONS OF PROJECTILES USED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

The German war-vessel Kongo completed searching gunnery trials in the Irish Sea yesterday with a salvo of sixteen guns, half of them fourteen inches and half six-inches. The total weight of projectiles fired simultaneously was 8½ tons. During the trial, which was altogether successful, over 27 tons of projectiles were used.

FRENCH ARMY.

LIVELY DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
PARIS, May 16.

In the Chamber to-day, after a lively debate on the legality of the Government's decision to keep the two years' men with the Colours pending the passing of the Three Year's Service Bill, a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 315 to 241.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S MISTAKE.

BOUND OVER AT BOW STREET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

The French Aviator, Brindjonc, who landed at Hendon recently, thereby contravening many regulations, has been bound over at Bow Street for failing to notify his arrival.

A chicken with four legs has just been born at the farm of Mr. Darvill, Askett, near Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire. The freak was one of a brood of nine healthy birds. Mr. Darvill has been a breeder of table poultry on an extensive scale for many years, but this is the first time that in any of his successful hatchings he has produced a chicken with four legs.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT EXTENDED.

GERMAN PRESS ON LORD MORLEY'S "MISSION."

DIVERGENT VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

Relations between Britain and Germany are again in the forefront. The King and Queen leave for Berlin on Monday to attend the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter, and have decided to stay nine instead of four days.

Though it is announced that the visit is of a purely family character the Press of both countries associate the extension of the visit, together with the unexpected arrival of Lord Morley in Berlin, with a possible pending development in Anglo-German relations. Lord Morley has repeatedly assured interviewers that his visit is merely a holiday and that he has not seen any official personages, but the German Press recalls Lord Haldane's visit which was also persistently described as private.

A further subject for discussion in the press is afforded by the announcement that agreements between Turkey and Britain will shortly be signed recognising British protectorate over Koweit and conceding the right to construct railway from Koweit to Basra which will be the terminus of the Baghdad railway and the appointment of British directors for the line.

While the inspired German Press declares that the Baghdad railway negotiations have been conducted with the participation of Germany in a most friendly spirit and that German interests have been in no way injured, the unofficial journals are uneasy and express the opinion that Great Britain has again stolen a march on Germany "in bargaining with helpless Turkey" and obtaining the control of the Gulf section of the railway.

The "Vossische Zeitung" asserts that Lord Morley has gone to Berlin on a mission concerning not merely the Baghdad railway and other Near-Eastern questions, especially Central African Affairs.

HINDU-MOSLEM ENTENTE.

PROPOSED MEETING OF LEADERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
LUCKNOW, May 16.

In view of the resolution passed at the sessions of the All India Moslem League recently in Lucknow the Honorary Secretary is taking steps to bring about friendlier feelings between Mahomedans and Hindus by inviting four prominent members of each community from every province to meet this year in September in Lucknow to discuss and settle preliminaries to the future organised action in this behalf.

FIRST HINDU CITIZEN OF U. S.

INTERESTING JUDICIAL RULING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:

The "Standard's" New York correspondent states that the first Hindu to become an United States citizen, Mr. Akhoy Kumar Mozumdar, was born in Calcutta and is a "Yogi" (ascetic). He has just obtained the necessary judicial ruling that Mr. Mazumdar was a free white person within the meaning of the Nationalisation Act which seems to have been influenced by the candidate's statement that high caste Hindus always considered themselves Aryans.

LATE SIR SYED AHMED.

CALCUTTA MOSLEMS' MEMORIAL DINNER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 16.

The leading Mahomedans of Calcutta met last evening at the house of Mr. Justice Imam to discuss the steps to be taken to perpetuate the memory of late Sir Syed Ahmed.

It was resolved that a dinner, which is to be an annual function, should be given in honour of the memory of the late Sir Syed Ahmed.

STRIKE NEAR KALYAN.

It appears that the strike among the labourers employed in loading trucks at the new large railway extension works near the Kalyan Station of the G. I. P. Railway was a trivial affair and originated in a difference of opinion between some of the men and their foreman. The strike lasted only for a short time.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICS OF THE WEEK.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR EUROPE.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 2.

A brighter outlook for Europe is announced with the dawn of May. During the week the newspapers (those of them, that is, which continue to recognise the importance of foreign affairs) have been enlarging upon the renewed danger to European peace from the policy of Austria towards Montenegro. The Ambassadors have been conferring in London, and Sir Edward Grey, once again the idol of Liberals, has been helping them to arrange the surrender of Skutari. Two days ago Lord Lamington in the Lords invited the Government to make a statement upon the progress of the negotiations. He was rather badly snubbed by Lord Morley, who has a way sometimes of putting a refusal rather harshly. It was no time, said Lord Morley, for a statement in either House, and he implied that Lord Lamington ought to have known better than to ask for it. Parliament in other respects certainly does not nowadays reflect much of the movement of things outside. The House of Commons has been discussing the Budget; and in defending that eminently prosaic measure at the beginning of the week Mr. Masterman (if we may believe the parliamentary sketch-writers) actually allowed himself to weep. Mr. Masterman, however, is alone in treating the Budget thus. Most other people seem to agree with "Punch" that it has been productive of laughter, for the Opposition is avowedly unhappy because there are no new taxes to cry over. The "Spectator" on the point is even better than usual. "Such peddling pessimism," it says, "such dulness of spirit, such want of belief in his countrymen's power of contributing to the revenue, are, however, spurned by Mr. Lloyd George." But the "Spectator" may cheer up. The next Government, whether Liberal or Tory, will have plenty of new taxes to impose especially if by that time the Conscription conspiracy has begun to work out successfully.

THE MARCONI TRAGIC FARCE.

There has arisen a loud cry for the summary ending of the Marconi Committee. Sounded first by Mr. Garvin in the "Pall Mall Gazette" (more pontifical than ever now, that, with the help of a squad of eminent barristers, he has scored off an unprofessional woman advocate), the cry has been taken up by the Press on both sides. Yesterday the Prime Minister was asked to allow time for a resolution instructing the Committee to stop its inquiries and produce its report. But Mr. Asquith declined—probably because it will stop without any orders from Parliament. If this should happen within the next few days the credit will go to Mr. Winston Churchill, who on Monday had a glorious quarter of an hour in the Committee room. His name had at last been linked with the names of his colleagues in the Marconi business. The editor of a financial paper had in his evidence mentioned the existence of a rumour about another Cabinet Minister whom he did not wish to name. The rumour was no longer circulating; there was no evidence to support it; he himself did not believe it. The Committee (following the foolish new fashion) first deliberated in private, then pressed the witness until he named Mr. Winston Churchill, and wound up by summoning that Minister to appear at 2 o'clock or as soon after as he could conveniently do so. Mr. Churchill appeared, and exploded. He was so angry and excited that he could think of little besides the words "grave and insulting charge," and when the Chairman tried feebly to defend the Committee by explaining that its business was to get at all the truth, Mr. Churchill blazed away for a few minutes and then strode out of the room. His very successful irruption has been extremely popular. It was followed immediately by the outcry, above referred to, for the speedy ending of the farce. Poor Sir Albert Spincer, the Chairman, is for the moment the most unenviable man (with the possible exception of Mr. McKenna) in the three Kingdoms. He is an elderly Nonconformist, conspicuously ignorant of the ways of the world. It is no secret that he did his best to evade the reponsibility when it was thrust upon him, pointing out the absurdity of such a task being put upon a man of his kind, and that he was overruled with the plea that he had been specially singled out by the Prime Minister. The situation to-day is more grotesque than it has been at any time since the affair began last autumn. Mr. Belloc, who defied the Committee last week, has not been called again. Mr. Cecil Chesterton, still awaiting trial, is not well enough to appear, Mr. Maxse, victorious in his encounter with the Committee at an earlier stage, has filled very nearly the whole May number of the "National Review" with a biting resumè of the Marconi story. And, just as the Parliamentary Committee touches bottom in the public disesteem, the Committee of experts appointed to examine the respective claims of the various wireless systems comes out with a report pronouncing the immense superiority of Marconi over all its competitors.

DOWN WITH THE SUFFRAGETTES!

The wayfarer along Kingsway, the broad throughfare connecting Holborn and the Strand, sees in these days a crowd of people standing opposite a big ugly new building guarded by police. This is the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union, and it is now in possession of the guardians of the law. On Tuesday it was raided by a body of police and C. I. D. men. The leaders were arrested, the staff turned out, and the papers seized. At intervals during the next two days pantechnicon vans would draw up outside and in due course be driven off with further spoil. We are in, therefore, for another conspiracy trial, which, judging by the initial steps, will be as brilliantly mismanaged by the law officers of the Government as the former trials have been. Mr. Bodkin, prosecuting at Bow Street, charged the leaders with systematic incitement, said that a still grauver charge might be brought, and declared that the publication of the militant organ, the "Suffragette," must stop. Not only so, but he warned all subscribers to the funds and seemed to suggest that anyone seen buying or reading a Suffragist paper would find it necessary to look out. The "Suffragette" nevertheless, was on the streets the following day, and was selling like hot cakes. The seven leaders in custody (including Mrs. Drummond and Miss Kenny) have been remanded without bail; while Mrs. Pankhurst, liberated on the cat-and-mouse system, has not been re-arrested, although her time expired at the beginning of the week. The Government has made up its mind to stamp out the whole propaganda of the militant suffragists, and the events of the past few days are understood to mean that the Executive is prepared to adopt a policy of coercion as thorough-going as has ever been devised for Ireland or India. The newspapers, however, are badly at fault in one matter. They represent the raid as a masterpiece of secret strategy. It was nothing of the kind. The militant leaders have been expecting it for months, and it is common talk that they prepared for it a long time ahead by an elaborate arrangement of the funds, destruction or removal of documents, and decentralisation of control. All this, of course adds greatly to the difficulty of the authorities, who are already driven to their wits end by an unheard-of situation.

THE REIGN OF LAW.

When the Liberal Government entered upon its career of repression in India six years ago one of the arguments used by those who were organizing the protests in England was that if the British people grew accustomed to coercion in other parts of the Empire for the suppression of popular rights, they would inevitably in course of time find themselves suffering under similar evils in England. This prophecy is being fulfilled to the letter in the new policy undertaken by the same Liberal Government for the suppression of the women's suffrage agitation. Violence and incitement to violence must of course be stopped; and the leaders of the militant women have done what no responsible leader even of the most extreme Nationalists ever did: they have openly preached and encouraged violence. But this fact does not lessen the seriousness of the present policy for the law-abiding public. The order of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police forbidding the holding of public meetings was the first step in the new compaign. The revival by the Home Office of a Statute of Edward the Third, which Parliament enacted in 1360 (a far more remote date, it will be remarked, than that of the Bengal Regulation III or 1818) represents the second stage. Under this entirely obsolete Statute persons deemed to be "not of good fame" may be brought before a police magistrate and bound over to be of good behaviour. No Indian reader will need to be told that this is to all intents and purposes the "bad livelihood" clause of the Indian Penal Code—the clause which forces a person who may happen to be in the bad books of the police to find sureties of such a character that he will be unable to provide, thus making himself liable to imprisonment up to 12 months. During the present week the same policy has been extended a further stage by the sudden raiding of the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union. The police search of these premises was carried out exactly on Indian lines; that is the whole placed was ransacked from top to bottom. When the leaders appeared before the Police Magistrate, Mr. Curtis Bennett, at Bow Street, he not only declined to grant bail but even refused to allow the solicitor for the accused to address him on the subject of bail. The circumstances, your readers will note, almost precisely repeat the circumstances which were only too familiar in India until two years ago, with this difference that no magistrate and no High Court judge would have dared to refuse the request of counsel for the accused to address the bench on the subject of bail. What this means is that our magistrates in England have actually improved upon the lessons of Mymensingh and Midnapore, and they are now actually in the position of being able to take a line more autocratic than the most imperious civilian in India would dare to try. Attempts are, of course, being made to vindicate the right of free speech; but they are being done by small groups of individuals with little assistance from the Liberal Press—always excepting the "Manchester Guardian"; while no protest of any kind apparently will be made against Mr. Curtis Bennett's assumption of absolute power with regard to the granting of bail to political prisoners. The police are now watching private houses suspected of being used by the militant suffragists. In a few days they may be searching them in the manner familiar to your readers. It is a grave business; and one wonders whether the more responsible of the militants realised, when they set the forces of violence in motion, how they would work out in regard to the liberty and safety of the public. Here is the worst evil. A Liberal Government to-day uses force for the suppression of violence: a Tory Government to-morrow may apply the same methods to quite other purposes.

SON MURDERED BY FATHER.

ORDER FOR FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY SUSPENDED

(From our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, May 16.

In sentencing Futtegowda, an influential rich man of Channapatna, a taluk of Bangalore, to be hanged for murdering his own son and servant on the 12th January in his threshing floor, Mr. Justice Paramasivier, who presided at the Bangalore Social Sessions, directed the forfeiture of his property, both moveable and immoveable, worth Rs. 20,000. The Judge remarked that when men like Futtegowda misused the intelligence God had given them and the wealth which they were able to accumulate under the beneficent rule and protection of their Sovereign, to plot and commit cold blooded murders with a view to incriminate their enemies and when extra surveillance was of no avail to ensure protection of life, it was right that the punishment of death should be supplemented by the punishment of forfeiture under section 62 of the Penal Code.

Against this sentence an appeal was filed yesterday before the Vacation Judge of the Chief Court, by Mr. Seshaiengar, Advocate, who submitted that the Lower Court had ignored the inherent legal and vested rights of different members of the appellant's large family and the order was against all cannons of law and legal precedents.

The appeal was allowed and the sentence was suspended.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR C. P.

SCHEME SANCTIONED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The scheme submitted by Government for constitution of a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces has been duly sanctioned on the general lines proposed.

The Council will consist of 25 members, including the Chief Commissioner, of whom 15 will be nominated.

Of the nominated members again ten will be officials and five non-officials.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

ASSEMBLES ON MONDAY.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 16.

The new Balkan Peace Conference assembles at St. James' Palace on Monday.

Sir Edward Grey yesterday received three Turkish delegates.

The Bulgarian delegates including Dr. Daneff arrived last night.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST AND DETENTION.

A BENGAL ZEMINDAR'S GRIEVANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Magistrate of Chandpur has disposed of a case brought by Mr. Billing, station-master of Chandpur station, Assam-Bengal Railway, against Kazi Mohiuddin, a young zemindar of Commilla, on a charge of travelling second class with a time-expired return ticket.

The Magistrate found the ticket not time-expired and acquitted the accused.

The Zemindar has not asked for sanction to prosecute Mr. Billing for illegal arrest and detention.

BOGUS ADVERTISEMENT TRICK.

SEVERAL PERSONS VICTIMISED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Calcutta police are engaged in enquiring into a remarkable case of alleged swindling through the agency of advertisements.

In September last an advertisement appeared in Calcutta papers inviting applications for vacancies in the Baukura Raj estate bearing the signatures of Nirmal Singh and Basanta Singh. The candidates were required to deposit securities. The proprietors of the estate contradicted the advertisement, but before that the advertisers had collected Rs. 6,000. In the meantime complaints reached the police from various persons that they had been victimised by the advertisers. As a result of an enquiry the police arrested Nirmal and Basanta. Another man, said to be a barrister and legal adviser of the advertisers, was also arrested.

LAW COURT MYSTERY.

MISSING PLAINTS RETURNED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Some time ago a large number of plaints filed in the Commilla Civil Court were found missing. On Wednesday a paid parcel came addressed to the Sheristadar of the Court which contained all the missing plaints. The Judge on enquiring into the matter asked the Nazir to show cause why he should not be reduced to the post of a Sheristadar for his negligency.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 16.

Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, East Punjab, Central India, east of the Central Provinces and the north Madras Coast.

The largest amounts of rain fall are:—Dibrugarh two inches, Sibsagar one and a half, Bahraich one, Roorkee and Dehra Dun a half, east Ludhiana and Nowgong one each, Saugor, Raipur and Jagdalpur a half each.

The weather is disturbed over the Bay and conditions remain favourable for thunderstorms in Northern India.

Forecast:—Some rain in Burma and Northern and Central India.

MONSOONISH WEATHER IN LUCKNOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, May 16.

Stormy weather has been prevailing in Lucknow for the last four days till last night when the storm burst with great force followed by a good shower of rain. The weather is distinctly monsoonish.

ANGLO-PARSI MARRIAGE.

MR. WADIA'S REPLY TO THE "TIMES."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Mr. Wadia's solicitors in a letter to the "Times" state that when differences arose, Mr. Wadia offered his wife an allowance exceeding that legally claimable. Their client was permanently employed in England and sueable here at less cost than in India.

SIND BENCH AND BARDINNER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 16.

The annual dinner of the Bench and Bar in Sind will take place on Saturday, the 7th June, at the Frere Hall, Karachi.

SHOCKING BOMBAY TRAGEDY.

GHARRYWALLA RUNS AMOK.

ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

On Thursday night, a hack victoria driver named Isa Cassam ran amok in Bhisti Moholla, near Jakeria Masjid, killing one person and more or less seriously injuring three others.

The evidence recorded at the inquest held yesterday morning by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, showed that on the night in question a victoria driver named Ibrahim Mahomed was seated in his room taking food and talking to his wife Hajraba and her grand-mother Aishabai, when Isa Cassam, who lived in the same house, entered the room with a knife in his hand and asked the deceased to start a quarrel with him. The latter asked Isa what sort of a quarrel he wanted to have, whereupon Isa stabbed him with the knife in the chest. He died on the spot. Isa then stabbed Hajrabai in the head, the left wrist and left high. Aishabai ran for the police, but Isa gave chase, overtook her in the passage and started stabbing her. He then went into a stable to stab one Ahmedkhan Sultankhan, a carting agent to the Bombay Port Trust. The latter's servant tried to secure him and was also stabbed. Isa was eventually secured by Ahmedkhan and was handed over to the police.

Hajrabai in her evidence stated she could not say why Isa had stabbed them. There was no ill-feeling between the deceased and Isa. She was Isa's sister's daughter.

Ahmedkhan Sultankhan described before the jury the struggle he and his servant had with Isa in the stable. He went to his stable, when Isa came in with a knife in his hand. His servant struggled with Isa and he (the witness) pulled the latter by his leg. Isa fell and he was secured, and was handed over to the police. Maruti escaped with a cut on the neck.

The medical evidence showed that the death was due to a wound in the heart.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to a stab in the heart with a knife inflicted on the deceased by Isa Cassam alias Munki, whose act was punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

Police enquiries showed that Aishabai used to give Isa money, but latterly she had refused to give him any. It also appears that before going to the table of Ahmedkhan, Isa went to the house of a Moorli named Narbada, who lived on the first floor of a house at Falkland Road. He stabbed her, inflicting about eighteen wounds.

Previous to that he had struck the woman on the head, and absconded and had been hiding himself out of Bombay. On his return to Bombay he was arrested on the 28th ultimo, but the case was allowed to be compounded on his paying the sum of Rs. 10 and giving an undertaking not to molest her.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

ACUTE DISTRESS IN SIX BOMBAY TALUKAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 16.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 10th May report good general rainfall all over India which has done immense benefit to the standing crops. More rain is wanted in Bengal, Assam, and some parts of southern India. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress and weighments of opium in United Provinces have been completed. Cattle disease is reported from Assam, United Provinces and Kashmir.

The weekly report on famine and scarcity from Bombay states distress is acute in six talukas. There is wandering and no emaciation. Six kitchens and fifteen poor houses continue to give relief. People on relief are generally in fair condition. The public health is generally good, land revenue suspensions are being granted and takavi is being advanced freely for fodder and wells. The water supply is fair everywhere. Measures for its improvement from Government and Local Board grants continue but the improvement effected is sometimes small or temporary. Charitable funds are being utilised for the relief of weavers and for eight cattle kitchens. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending the 10th May were Ahmednagar 15,319, Poona and Sholapur 857, total 16,176.

INDIANS AND HIGHER POSTS.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE REORGANISATION.

SIX APPOINTMENTS IN C. P.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 16.

The following Resolution has been issued:—

In the Home Department Resolutions No 7 public 47-49 dated the 7th January, 1893 and No. 561-563 dated the 15th July 1897, one post of Deputy Commissioner and one post of Divisional Judge were placed on the list of appointments open to members of the Provincial Civil Service in the Central Provinces, and the Chief Commissioner was authorised in addition, with the Secretary of State's approval, to appoint a member of this service to a third post ordinarily reserved for members of the Commission, which might be either a Deputy Commissionership or a Divisional Judgeship according to his discretion. At the same time definite rates of pay were sanctioned for Provincial Civil Service officers when holding any of these posts.

2. The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to announce, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, that in consequence of the amalgamation into one cadre of the Central Provinces and Berar Commissions, three additional posts in the combined cadre shall be listed as open to members of the Provincial Civil Service, so soon as the three Indian members (Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji, Mr. Uninuddin Khan and Mr. Kashinath Shriram Jatar) of the Berar Commission who are now filling superior appointments retire from the service of Government. When effect is given to these orders, the number and nature of the posts listed in the Central Provinces and Berar will be as follows:—Deputy Commissionerships 3; Divisional Judgeships 2; one additional post of either description as may be found administratively convenient 1—Total 6.

In the meantime, until the three officers named retire and vacate their appointments substantively, it will be open to the Chief Commissioner without reference to the Government of India or the Secretary of State to fill an officiating vacancy caused by the absence on leave of any of them by a member of the Provincial Civil Service.

3. The rates of pay admissable to members of the Provincial Civil Service holding substantively listed posts in the Central Provinces are as follows:—

Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Rs. 1,600; Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, Rs. 1,200; Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade Rs. 1,000; Senior Divisional Judge, Rs. 1,700; Divisional Judge in the 1st grade of Deputy Commissioner Rs. 1,600; Divisional Judge in the 2nd grade of Deputy Commissioner Rs. 1,200; Divisional Judge in the 3rd grade of Deputy Commission Rs. 1,000.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Calcutta Port Trust budget estimates for 1913-14 show the revenue at one hundred and forty seven lakhs and expenditure one hundred and forty-five and half lakhs, leaving a surplus of one and one third lakh. Last year's income was one hundred and forty three lakhs and the average annual rate of increase since 1902-03 has been seven per cent. in spite of the rate of reduction equivalent to fourteen and half lakhs per annum. The capital expenditure will be sixty-eight and three quarters lakhs for which a loan of seventy lakhs will be raised. The first portion of the immense dock extension scheme will be commenced this year by the construction of five riverside berths in Garden Reach, but no payments on it will fall due in twelve months. One hundred wagons will be purchased for the railway.

FIRE CAUSED BY SPARK FROM ENGINE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 16.

Another serious fire occurred on the G. I. P. Railway on Thursday night, when the guard of a goods train was examining the wagons at Yevat station, 13 miles from Poona, he discovered two wagons were on fire. Attempts were made to extinguish the flames, and in one case so successfully, that only two bales of cotton out of 112 were destroyed. In the case of the second wagon, however, 61 bales were destroyed out of 100. Both wagons were badly damaged. The cause of the fire is attributed to a spark from engine.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

MR. ARUNDALE ON THE POSITION.

LECTURE IN BOMBAY.

"THE NEW MASTER."

LEADBEATER CONTROVERSY.

Yesterday evening before a gathering of the Indian Community which filled the Framji Cowasjee Hall, Bombay, Professor G. S. Arundale, late Principal of the Benares Hindu Central College, delivered a lecture on the "Present Situation of the Theosophical Society in India."

Prof. P. H. Telang, in introducing Prof. Arundale, said that he was performing a very unnecessary duty. Those present who did not already know Professor Arundale through his connection with the Central Hindu College and the Theosophical Society must have heard of him in the recent controversy which had brought his name in an almost amusing manner before them. For ten years Mr. Arundale had been closely connected with the College of which he had been Principal later. People might not think that position as very much, but those who realised the use which his work would achieve in the future would appreciate it. The main spring of the work was that Prof. Arundale thought primarily of things from a spiritual standpoint and looked on education as a mission whereby youth might be made to understand the reason for which we were given a soul. Mr Arundale's adoptive mother, Miss Francesca Arundale was a pillar of the Theosophical Society and the son who had always been brought up in Theosophical circles was peculiarly fitted to discuss the situation at this time in the life of the had arrived. He (Mr. Arundale) Theosophical Society when a crisis could best tell his audience what the crisis meant in Theosophical Circles and those present might hope to hear something which would raise the matter outside the sphere of controversy.

TEACHINGS OF CONTROVERSY.

Professor Arundale, whose attractive exterior, clear delivery and subdued but convincing method of emphasizing his remarks soon gained the attention of his audience, began his lecture by stating that while a controversy was raging it was a difficult task to bring out the teachings thereof. In most of the newspaper letters and opinions of various people along different lines had been written on this controversy and the public reading these felt that something must be wrong and naturally wished to know what was going on in such a widespread movement as the Theasophical Society. The speaker did not think that the actual details mattered. It was wonderful how little details mattered historically speaking and how often out of a controversy great results had been known to come. A controversy of some kind always attended the birth of a new movement, and as pain and trouble were always associated with birth, such was generally the case at the commencement of a great reform.

THREE GREAT POINTS.

Prof. Arundale asked his hearers to try to understand what the controversy could teach them. There were three great points at the root of the matter. The first was as to the existence of those beings which Theosophists call "masters," Hindus call "rishies" and Christians call "saints;" the second point was the one of morality with which the name of Mr. Leadbeater had been associated; and the third point centred round the Central Hindu College and the views in the training of young men which they took up.

Prof. Arundale pointed out that in regard to the existence of a master in the past the most sceptical men of all nations practically avowed themselves to believe in one prophet or another. There was little controversy as to that point, and whether one believed or not in the existence of such a being in the present, the fact of such an existence could not be denied by anyone, free-thinker or not. Some of the Theosophical Society said that great teachers existed at present and it was quoted against them that they said not only that they existed now but that those of the past existed in force now. They were again criticised, said Prof. Arundale, for saying that a teacher whom they named Metraiya was coming and would typify Christ. Here Prof. Arundale showed how non-theosophists argued. They would say "where is your master?" The answer would be "He is living in a remote place. The sceptic would say "Why does he not come out and show himself?" The Theosophist would answer "He is coming." The spectic would say "How absurd!" Let time prove if they were right in their belief. A business man would always allow for a speculation in the future. The speaker wished to put his aspect of spiritual life on a business basis. There was no real and useful business without a basis of spirituality.

THE NEW "MASTER."

Prof. Arundale now referred to Mr. Jaya Krishnamurti about whom it had been said in the Press that his body would form the figure of their coming "master" or new leader. Prof. Arundale said that he had not heard these views yet expressed by those in a position to speak. What had been said was a matter of opinion, and in his, the speaker's own opinion, Alcyone was simply an exceptional young man. But it was quite possible that he grew into something greater. Krishnamurthi was the most remarkable young man—and Professor Arundale spoke with ten years' knowledge of him—was the most remarkable young man he had met. He had never heard Mrs. Besant say that Krishnamurthi was divine. There were several remarkable students in the Central Hindu College, and, the speaker hoped in other colleges, for India needed remarkable students to make outstanding men for her future. The teacher acted as a trustee in developing genius. Genius showed itself in dreaminess or precocity. Krishnamurthi was an exceptionally clever student and should have the training necessary to his great future. People asked why he had received so much deification. Prof. Arundale answered that by Alcyone's life he knew him to be the most fit to become a spiritual leader. He was a modest young man of eighteen, who enjoyed tennis, cricket and rowing like any other mortal. He was going to Oxford for further training.

MR. LEADBEATER'S CASE.

Professor Arundale now turned to the second point in his lecture. The question of morality in India, England or even all over the British Empire, he said, was in need of a higher standard. People were unwilling to enter into a crusade of reform, either because it was too much trouble or brought them face to face with too much misery, or because they were afraid of the degradation of the vices they encountered. Anyone, said the speaker, who knew childhood, in schools and colleges, knew that things were not always what they ought to be. A great outcry had been made about Mr. Leadbeater, and this was due to the fact that twelve or thirteen years ago two or three boys who were in great difficulty had been brought to him by their parents, and Mr. Leadbeater had been asked to help them out of this difficulty. Just as a doctor knew, said Mr. Leadbeater, that it was fatal to stop a drug habit at once, so did Mr. Leadbeater try to help these cases by gradually diminishing the cause. He gave unwise advice no doubt. Prof. Arundale saw no reason however to question his motives. It was not for the public to say because he gave the advice that his motives were immoral. Personally the speaker would not have given such advice himself. It was possible that some people by giving the advice would render themselves liable to be engulfed in the snare. Prof. Arundale said he would have advised the boys to live physically healthy lives, but, at the same time he realised that there were cases in which advice of this sort was not enough. Consequent upon assertions made in the Press, the matter, of necessity, came into publicity and now people convicted Mr. Leadbeater of immorality. This attitude the speaker held to be most illogical. It was always more fascinating to attack, than to defend. Sooner or later in India, teachers would have to be trained to grapple with the question of sex. At a recent congress in London which was considered "respectable" and dealt with a similar subject, statements had been made, which had they been voiced by members of the Theosophical Society would have been considered immoral and would have been condemned. He knew no purer man than Mr. Leadbeater, who had taken an odium upon himself about which many, as was common in this world, covered their fear with loud disapproval and held him up to disgrace.

COLLEGE STAFF'S RESIGNATION.

Coming to his last point, Prof. Arundale said that he and other members of the Central Hindu College had resigned on a matter of principle. He allowed, of course, that controversially this was a matter of opinion. He (the speaker) said "yes", but, if those present asked Pundit Manmohan Malaviya and other leading trustees of the College Board, they would probably say "no" and that the action of the staff was very foolish, but he would ask his hearers to discount the latter opinion to a certain extent. Those members of the staff present with him, went on the speaker, came to the college originally because of Mrs. Besant. "Because", said Prof. Arundale, 'Mrs. Besant was, is, and will be the best and chief spirit of the cause in spite of the statements of the 'Leader' newspaper." Knowing her to be a great server of India they came and stood for the principles for which she had stood. The Board of Trustees did not like these principles. The staff had taught the students that the "rishis" now existed and that they should go out together and reach them.

Another great point was that, being chairman of the Board of Trustees and the founder of the Central Hindu College, Mrs. Besant would influence the students and staff by being brought near to them. "People said", continued Prof. Arundale, "'Oh! now you have formed a group!' and meant that this meant the rising of a new cult." However, said the speaker, no pledges were given to Mrs. Besant and they only sought to bring the boys near to her, that, through her greatness, they might become great. He hoped that some of them might become leaders of the College in the future, and this could be brought about by hero worship of the true type. It was because they had worked along these lines that they had been suspected of teaching contrary to Hinduism and of having cramped the students' minds. On the contrary, they had the most intelligent students in their group. The country before everything had been their theme, and they had had to face many difficulties. The average parent did not want his son to be a patriot but to make money to support his family. No money not made in a patriotic spirit was really earned. A question which they had had to combat with repeatedly was the desire of the parents to force their sons into early marriages. From this idea the staff had dissuaded them as far as possible, and had been accused of an attempt to alienate boys from their parents, which was unfair. They taught a man to be a man of principle and consequently a better man.

Prof. Arundale ended his lecture by asking his audience not to dwell too implicity on what they read in the newspapers, but, with the intelligence which he believed the people of Bombay to possess, to go to the root of the difficulty seriously and to take into consideration the fact that in movements of this sort convertionalites must at times be overlooked for after all they were the force of habit.

Prof. Telang, in proposing a vote of thanks to Prof. Arundale, asked all to wish him farewell as he was going to Europe in a cause in which all might wish him success and might hope to see him back again at his labours in India before long.

Prof. Arundale, briefly explained that his visit to Europe was in connection with the training of Krishnamurthi, or Alcyone, as he is now called.

ALLEGED BENGAL CONSPIRACY.

TRIAL AT BARISAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The trial of the Eastern Bengal conspiracy case will commence at Barisal on 25th May.

Five persons have already been arrested and warrants have been issued against several others.

Mr. N. Gupta, formerly Deputy Legal Remembrancer of the late Eastern Bengal and Assam Government, will conduct the prosecution.

SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA.

In connection with the Langalbund dacoity three other searches took place during yesterday, two being at students' messes at 25 Mirzapore Street and in Suri Lane, while the third was in Chitpore. No arrests were made, but a number of papers were seized.

NINETEEN ACCUSED UNDER ARREST.

In connection with the Eastern Bengal conspiracy case four arrests were made to-day at Barisal. They are all respectably connected young men of higher castes. Five men were arrested yesterday in connection with the conspiracy case at Dacca, Calcutta, and Naraingunj were sent to Barisal under a strong police escort.

It is also said that ten men who had been arrested in connection with Nangalband political dacoity case will be charged with conspiracy. The substantive charge of dacoity will be withdrawn against them. Upto date there are nineteen accused arrested under Section 121 A.

EUROPEAN SENTENCED.

FORGERY OF RAILWAY PASS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON May 16.

The Magistrate of Western Subdivision, Rangoon, to-day sentenced a European, John St. Stuart, late cabin assistant of the Burma Railways for making misuse of passes and forgery of a pass. The accused had been granted a free pass for himself, family and a dog to Lashio which he used to Pyauntaza, though he pretended not to have used the same. Then he applied for another pass which was refused him and he is alleged to have forged one so as to enable him to go to Lashio and thereby cheated the railway. This pass included the passage for his sisters-in-law and dogs which the genuine pass did not include.

POONA STATION BLAZE.

WAGGON LOADS OF COTTON BURNT OUT.

POONA, May 16.

Two waggon loads of pressed cotton caught fire at Yevat station, 26 miles from Poona, at 5 o'clock this morning and were burnt out.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Bhicaji Krishna Bhandare, representative of Messrs. Muller MacClean and Company of New York, reports the theft of Rs. 780 in sovereigns and notes from a cash box placed in a safe in his office in Medows Street. He says that he put the box in the safe at about 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday and went into another room and on his return to the safe he took out the key and went home. On his opening the safe at 1 p.m. on Thursday he found the amount had disappeared.

SHREE SATYANARAYEN FAIR.

The annual fair of the Shree Satyanarayen Temple, situate at Worlee Naka, Ferguson Road, will commence from Tuesday the 20th inst. and will last for two days.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

TROUBLE BREWING.

INTERVIEWS WITH EMPLOYEES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 16.

An employee of he South Indian Railway, interviewed in connection with the memorial which is in circulatioo among guards and brakesmen and which it is proposed to place shortly before the Agent of the Company said:—"It is a standing slur not only on the authorities of the South Indian Railway but also on the employees to be always told that the employees of every other railway are better paid than we are."

"But don't you think that you have chosen a most inopportune time for putting forward your so-called grievances?—So called grievances you call them. Our grievances are not so called, they are real grievances. As far as my memory goes, and it goes far back, employees of the South Indian Railway have never once threatened a strike. We are loyal to our superiors, but as you know it is only a crying baby that gets milk, and it is now time that we should make some stir. We have waited patiently for the Railway administration to move in the matter to revise our scale of pay and mileage allowances, but the authorities appear to be blind to our needs and necessities with the rise in prices in foodstuffs, etc. This, therefore, is in my opinion the most opportune moment to petition the Agent. We have the fullest confidence in him and I have no doubt that he will endeavour to meet us.

"ASK, AND YE SHALL RECEIVE."

But you are asking too much, judging from the scale of wages proposed in the memorial published in the press.—I admit that, but I believe in the theory of asking for the utmost and then leaving it to Providence and the Railway administration to give what they choose.

Are there many of you who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants?—Rather, I should say a very large number.

I suppose you will get the Society to push the memorial through? Ah, no. We shall exhaust every legitimate channel before we ask the Society to step in, lest it be said that the Society is engineering the strike.

I understand that Mr. Rogers, General Secretary, is returning to Madras.—I believe he is, but I am not sure whether he is coming on our behalf at present. He may have to step in ultimately, but as I said before not as long as we feel confident that the Agent will consider our memorial sympathetically.

GOING BEYOND ORDERS.

One of the items in your memorial to the Agent runs as follows:—"That a guard, after having served the Company for twenty years may be given option of gratuity rather than being compelled to work on, until he is disqualified by the Company when he is crippled." If you are referring to the bonus of fifteen months' pay after twenty years' service, you are going beyond the Government of India's orders on the subject issued some time ago.—Be that as it may. I refrain from discussing the items mentioned in our memorial until it has been submitted to the Agents and until we know definitely how it fares at his hands. Until then I should consider the matter "sub judice," as lawyers say. Until then, good-bye.

GUARD'S GRIEVANCES.

An old and much respected guard in the employ of the South Indian Railway interviewed, said—"I am on the whole in perfect sympathy with the aspiration of the memorialists, but I am sorry that those who engineered the memorial do not advocate the grievances of passenger and goods guards."

What do you think of the scale of salary proposed in the memorial?—I certainly think that the starting salary of European and Anglo-Indian guards Rs. 60 with Re. 1/- mileage asked for in the memorial is too much. In my opinion Rs. 45 with annas 12 mileage will quite suffice, and ought to be considered reasonable.

Can you assign any reason why the men have suddenly thought of sending in a memorial to the Agent? Is it an infection from your brother workers on the adjoining railway?—This is not a sudden impulse. Some twelve months ago or thereabout, the guards of Madras district respectfully petitioned the General Traffic Manager for a house rent allowance as they are not provided with quarters at Madras, but they have not as yet received any reply from the authorities either favourable or otherwise.

What are your prospects on the Railway?—Prospects, indeed! Outsiders without any railway experience have recently been entertained and given appointments in the Traffic Department as probationary and assistant traffic inspectors on salaries from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250, thus barring the legitimate prospects of those who are already in the service and who are in every respect qualified to fill such posts. If the Company cannot see its way to adding to our salaries as guards it ought certainly to find more lucrative jobs for those of us who are more qualified for them.

EDITOR CHARGED.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION IN A STORY.

PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' COMPLAINT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Athavle, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, editor and publisher of a monthly Gujerati journal called the "Memon Prakash," was charged by Mr. Haji Oomer Haji Adam and Mr. Haji Jan Mahomed Hussein with defamation, under sections 500 and 502 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Devidas of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Banaji, appeared for the accused.

The complainants stated that they had been carrying on business as piece-goods, millinery and hosiery merchants for the last twelve years. They carried on the said business in partnership with one Esmail Jacob Noor Mahomed and others in the name and style of Haji Jan Mahomed Oomer and Co. till the year 1909 in a shop situated at Jakaria Masjid Street. Since the year 1909 the complainants had been carrying on the same kind of business in the name and style of Haji Oomer Haji Jan Mahomed and Co. in the same shop wherein they were formerly carrying on business. The complainants are still known in the market and specially among their constitutents by their among their constituents by their former name of Haji Jan Mahomed Oomer and Co.

The complainants alleged that the accused was formerly carrying on business in partnership with two other persons in the name and style of A. Jan Mahomed and Co. In November 1911 the accused's said firm was in pecuniary difficulties and the complainants with three other creditors of the firm compelled the accused's firm to mortage all goods, stock-in-trade and outstandings of the "Lucky Shop" to the complainant and the three other creditirs to secure the amount of Rs. 6,5000 due to them. Since then the accused had been bearing ill-w-ll and malice against them.

The complainants further alleged that in the issue of November 1912 of the journal the accused published a story entitled "A Faithful Wife." In chapter 1 of the story, the shop of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oomer at Jakeria Bazaar was referred to and in chapter 2 were described the alleged scenes at the shop. Multani brothers were shown as visiting the shop now and then, implying that the firm was in involved circumstaces and then was described a conversation "that was alleged to have taken place between the partners of the said shop and their manager, setting out the evil plot of encompassing the ruin of Esmail Sheth to the enrichment of themselves by committing theft and arson. In the last chapter of the story it was alleged that the complainants were found guilty as the accused in that story and sentenced to transporation. The complainants further charged the accused with publishing the story with intention of harming the reputation of the complainants and thus wantonly and maliciously defaming the complainants and injuring the business reputation of their shop. The complainants sent a notice to the accused demanding an immediate withdrawal from circulation and destruction of all copies of the issue of November 2, 1912, of the journal, and written apology for having published the story. The accused in a reply stated that the names in the story were not synonymous with those of the complainants and that the name in the story had nothing to do with the name of the complainants' firm. The accused further stated that the allegations that the complainants were grossly and maliciously defamed were not true.

The accused had, at the last hearing, expressed his regret and tendered his unqualified apology for having published the article complained of and as a proof of his regret he undertook to pay Rs. 25 in aid of the Muslim Mazlum Fund. He also undertook to publish the apology in the May issue of the "Memon Prakash." The apology was accepted by the complainant.

On the case being again called on yesterday Mr. R. A. Banaji, pleader for the accused, applied for a short postponment on the ground that his client was ill and had therefore been unable to publish the apology in the May issue of his journal. He asked for the postponement in order to enable the accused to publish the apology.

His Worship for these reasons adjourned the case to the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m.

DERBY SWEEP.

BOGUS AGENT IN BOMBAY.

SOLDIER GETS SEVEN MONTHS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting fourth presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Ernest Lacey, a Private of the Sherwood Foresters, at present stationed at Bombay, with cheating by personation five different persons.

The case for the prosecution was that in April last the accused went to Mrs. A. M. Monnox's house at Sion. He gave his name as C. D. Harvey and said he belonged to the Calcutta Turf Club. He told Mrs. Monnox that he was looking for Mr. Evans and was also disposing of tickets for the Derby Sweep on behalf of the Calcutta Turf Club. He further told Mrs. Monnox that he could get the tickets from Calcutta is she cared for them, and she replied that she would buy one. He asked her to pay him Rs. 19, which she did and the man gave her a receipt. He then said that he would wire for the ticket and that she would get it on the 8th April 1913. As the accused afterwards did not turn up, Mrs. Mannox became suspicious and informed the police. On the 8th April the accused went to Mr. W. L. Crawford and told him he was a representative of the Calcutta Turf Club. He asked Mr. Crawford to go shares in a Derby Sweep ticket, and Mr. Crawford paid him Rs. 5, for which the accused passed a receipt. The accused wrote and Mr. Crawford posted a letter to the Calcutta Turf Club. Though the accused promised him that he would get a ticket, Mr. Crawford never got one. The accused similarly did Mr. A. Cuttiford, Mr. J. Gardiner and Mrs. C. Palmer out of Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges framed against him. He said he wanted to get his discharge from the Army and had therefore committed the offence.

His Worship said that he could not encourage the soldiers of His Majesty's Forces in India to think that the easiest way of getting out of the Army was to commit a crime and be convicted for it. On the evidence and the accused's plea, his Worship sentenced the accused to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment on the first three charges. On the remaining two charges the accused was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment as he had already been sentenced to six months hard labour on the first three charges.

In all the accused was sentenced to seven month's rigorous imprisonment.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

MISS CORLASS IN NEW SONGS.

The Excelsior Cinema, at which Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough are giving a much appreciated season, continues to draw full houses nightly, notwithstanding the fact that many people have gone to the hills. So successful have these entertainers been, that the management have succeeded in engaging them for another week, during which they will give an entire change of programme. This in addition to a number of new films should make the new week's programme, which commences from to-night, a successful one. One film shows Miss Phyllis Dare and Mr. George Grossmith in dances backed up by the chorus of the Gaiety Theatre, London, and this alone should be interesting to "exiles" who wish to see Mr. Grossmith's fantastic foolery brought realistically before them once again. For the reproduction of the above film the Excelsior have obtained exclusive rights. Amongst other pictures is a melodrama entitled the "Black Mask."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer," will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir to-morrow.

ALLEGED GAMBLING BY PARSIS.

Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. C. R. Khairaz heard a case in which Inspector Smith charged Sorabji Hormusji and nine others with gambling on the 27th. April last and the first accused also with keeping a common gaming house in Bomanji Lane, Fort.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleaders, defended some of the accused.

The facts of the case were previously reported in the "Chronicle."

The prosecution case was that in the evening of the 27th. ultimo Inspector Smith raided the house and arrested the accused. when two packs of cards were relovered from beneath a mattress on the floor. On a further search being made, the police recovered about Rs. 5/12/- in a packet, supposed to be thrown there by some one of the accused, from an adjoining roof.

After some evidence was recorded, further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

Trinity Sunday.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A. Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Woodward in E flat. Hymns—160, 161, 553, 172 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Canticles: Woodward in A. Hymns, 160, 164, 161. Collections for Indo-British Institution. Daily Matins at 7 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain. 8 a.m., Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba. Clergy, Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain; 7 a.m., Parade Service; and 8. a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy Rev. C. W. Throne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. 6-30 p.m. Evening prayer and Sermon; Marathi, Service 9 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 2-30 p.m. Collections for Church expenses and poor.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G. Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A., 11 a.m., Sunday morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p.m., Evening prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindah, the new Chaplain in charge will preach. Collection for Church expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev: H E. Barell. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barell; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible class open to all.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar; Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmatchar, S.J.—6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church. Masagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m. 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church. Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev. M. D. Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Daoul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Chaplain (St. Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon) Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain, Rev. J. Cameron, 6-30 a.m., Joint Morning Service; 6-30; p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 24; Hymns 107, 129, 365.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p. m. evening Service; Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill, 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher. Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 5 p.m., Sunday School, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. J. F. Edwards. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 16.

FOREIGN.

Mr. J. Muller is appointed Acting Consul for Sweden at Bombay vice Mr. Lucas Volkart.

Major Hunt I. M. S. is posted Residency Surgeon, Bushire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whyte, Political Department, has eleven months' leave.

Major Ramsay, C. I. E., is posted as Political Agent, Loralai.

Captain Tucker is temporarily posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

Mr. Danger is appointed as, acting Consul General for the Argentine Republic, Calcutta, vice Senor Don E. Colombres.

Dr. E. M. De Souza is appointed Consul for Portugal at Rangoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey of the Political Department has six months' leave.

Major Fayer, Agency Surgeon, Bandhelkhand, is temporarily appointed as Political Agent Bandhelkhand.

Lieutenant Parsons, 52nd Sikhs, is employed in the Frontier Militia.

Mr. Bray, Political Department, gets 6 months' leave.

Col. Haig, is appointed first assistant to the Agent, Baluchistan.

Captain McConagly, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, is granted two years' leave.

Captain Hutchinson, Political Service, is granted six months' leave.

ARMY.

Captain Reynolds, 82nd Punjabis, is appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate, the Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, Indian Army, has six months' leave out of India.

Lieutenant-Colonels Saugster and Coure and Majors Prince and Evimberley are granted increased stall pay at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem.

Major Cunningham, 10th Grenadiers, becomes Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Garratt, supernumerary list, becomes Major.

Second Lieutenants McElwaine and Fitzgibbon become Lieutenants.

Brevet Colonels Brown and Turner and Majors H. E. Shaw and R. G. Bagley retire from service.

Volunteer officers' decoration is conferred upon Captain Norton, 2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

LATE REV. J. CAMERON.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Rev. John Cameron, Senior Scottish Chaplain of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Bombay, whose sudden death took place from paralysis at his residence in Wodehouse Road on Thursday evening after a few hours' illness, took place at Sewri Cemetery yesterday evening. The service was conducted by the Rev. R. M. Gray, of the United Free Church of Scotland.

The funeral cortege left the residence of the deceased gentleman at five o'clock and Mrs. Cameron and her brother-in-law, Mr. Alister Cameron, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, were the chief mourners. Among the many beautiful wreaths received from the friends of the late Mr. Cameron were one from the Scottish Orphanage and another from the Scottish High Schools. Wreaths were also received from Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Administrator-General, Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., Mr. D. M. Inglis and Mr. J. P. Chrystal. The late Mr. Cameron was 48 years of age and was a literary man of ability and took an interest in literary matters in the city.

Weak, Nervous Men made Strong

WITHOUT DRUGS OR MEDICINES

BUT WITH NATURE'S OWN CURE

OXYGEN

THE ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Do you know that there is a wonderful way to apply the certain, great, natural force—Oxygen—to your body, and by which you may, without trouble, treat yourself in the privacy of your own home, for Debility and lost vitality, without using a single drug or medicine?

OXYPATHY—the treatment with OXYGEN—is to-day being used all over the civilised world, and any one who applies that marvellous treatment in the proper manner, can, without employing a single drug or medicine, be restored again to a state of perfect rugged health and vigour without a remaining ache, pain or weakness.

No matter whether you are young or old, you can gain and maintain HEALTH—perfect health—vigour and your vitality, you can overcome the evil of past indiscretions, so that you will be in the condition and enjoy, the health and pleasures of life as Nature intended for you.

With the idea of attaining all this, you must immediately investigate the famous OXYPATHY treatment. You, yourself, no matter where you live, may easily have one of these OXYPATHORS, and treat yourself under the skilful guidance of the wonderful OXYPATHY direction and treatment book. Special advice when required, is also given by the Specialists, under the direction of Dr. John Jacob Katz.

OXYGEN

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Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer, Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911.

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Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY, 4.

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 2.

The football season of 1912-1913 is a thing of the past and honours have been allocated on truly meritorious lines. No one can gainsay that the two greatest teams of a memorable season are deserving to share the highest honours: that Preston North End and Burnley have proved superior to other Second Division teams; and that Plymouth Argyle have worthily reaped the reward of two seasons' consistency by advancing from second place to the championship of the Southern League.

It has been truly a great season, brimful of excitement, but remarkable not for mere sensationalism, to my mind, as for the high standard, much in advance of anything seen for years, of the football itself. At a time when England never appeared richer in international talent there came a remarkable failure on the part of this talent to justify itself, and thus she succumbed for the first time in history to Ireland and was overwhelmed in the League international by Scotland. But in the end it proved that the premier association had wide resources. The overpowering of Wales and the triumph against Scotland whereby the championship was won after all, rehabilitated prestige in eloquent manner.

The problem of the Senior Division League Championship defied elucidation until the closing days of the season, when Sheffield Wednesday and Aston Villa found the place too much and gave way to Sunderland. In winning the Championship for the fifth time, Sunderland have established a record points aggregate for the First Division, 53 each by Newcastle United and Aston Villa being the previous best. Between September 1 and October 5 they lost five matches. From October 12 in only four out of 31 matches were full points surrendered.

Aston Villa as Cup winners are a great team, but not quite equal to Sunderland, though the difference is very slight. Were there are honours to be won there or thereabouts will be found Aston Villa. During the close season they expended their wealth wisely, and remedied deficient positions. It would seem that, like Sunderland, they are to be a power for some years to come. In the all round advance of aggergate points they show an increase of seven.

Just as Woolwich Arsenal and Notts County are conspicuous for their deficits, the two Manchester clubs remark a big advance, the City experiencing a very different season from the last one, when relegation was barely escaped. They were not nearly as good a team as the statistics for the first half of the season suggested, a masterly defence covering the many forward failures, which precluded them from being classed as a really good team. The same attack and half back line may not serve for another season. Manchester United have surmounted the formidable obstacles and fallen to moderate opposition. The canker of inconsistency has been responsible for their not being in even closer proximity to the champions and finishing nearer the Cup final.

Oldham Athletic and Sheffield Wednesday each had a gain of eight points, in spite of a heavy slump towards the end—especially on the part of the latter who ought to have established their headship while the Cup was engaging the others. But the Sheffielders, a thorough well-balanced side, have not enjoyed the best of luck.

Substituting Derby County and Chelsea, the promoted clubs, for Preston North End and Bury respectively, we find gains of nine and seven points respectively for the newcomers. Again, Chelsea experienced an anxious time, hovering, as usual, on the brink of the First Division and gaining safety only on the last but one Saturday. Drastic changes are absolutely imperative for the club to provide football worthy of their vast crowd of spectators. No club has had less return for expenditure in players, comparatively. The Arsenal hold the unenviable distinction of making the lowest aggregate points since the League embraced twenty clubs. When Notts County and Glossop, like Arsenal, managed only 18 points the League was comprised of 18 clubs.

Thus the first Metropolitan club to attain League membership goes down with a loss of 20 points on last term, Notts County being a dozen to the bad. Middlesborough and Totenham Hotspur were disappointing, but perhaps the most unexpected failures were Newcastle United and Everton.

Strange though it may seem, Burnley and Preston North End are both on the debit side. In comparison with their predecessors, Derby County, North End are a point worse off; while Burnley moves from third to second place although losing two points on 1911-12. Nevertheless, what I have seen of Burnley this season convinces me that they are the best of all, not even excepting Preston North End—the luckiest team conceivable, as a matter of fact, to be at the head of the table. Here again a prime defence counteracted forward weakness. North End will assuredly go down again unless their attack is strengthened. Burnley have built up a strong proposition for any senior club.

Lincoln City have made headway, but the bad record of Gainsborough Trinity, whom they superseded, flatter them considerably. The real progressives of the season were Birmingham, Leeds City and Huddersfield Town. Birmingham have learned the lesson that the Second Division is a hard taskmaster to the end of the chapter. The last eight weeks proved their undoing. Meanwhile, although the chances of Leeds City and Huddersfield were always more or less remote, both have lived up to the reputation credited to them. They are teams to be watched for the next campaign—particularly Huddersfield.

Heaviest losses are the unfortunate portion of Bury relative to Chelsea, whose place they took, and Clapton Orient, the Southerners holding out hopes of their again occupying a foremost place only to ruthlessly dash them to pieces. They have lost 11 points and receded from fourth to fourteenth position.

Blackpool and Stockport County are compelled to ask for reinstatement in the Second League, and there does not seem any chance of their being removed for the benefit of a host of ambitious clubs anxious to get inside the charmed circle.

Although Plymouth Argyle lost the last game of the season to a week club in Gillingham they have won the Southern League champion by sound form for the greater part and a happy way of rising to their best at the most critical juncture.

There have been some curious alterations at the headship of the table, Swindon at first gave every indication of playing an important part in the struggle as subsequently, to the surprise of not a few, they did. They might have won the championship if Fleming, England's international inside right had been able to play for them earlier. Of the last twelve matches Swindon won nine, lost two and drew one.

The fall of the Crystal Palace is best explained by the fact of their only taking seven points from their last eight games, four being lost and one drawn. Reading excelled for half the distance, and then became equally notorious for their deterioration. It was an easy matter for Merthyr Town and Portsmouth to outdistance their predecessors. Figures prove West Ham and Exeter City to be the most improved teams. The former are number 3, whereas this time last year thirteenth position was the order. Fifteen points were gained, while Exeter secured 11 more than last season. On the other hand Northampton, with phenomenally bad luck in the way of injured players, are surprising low. In the last four seasons they finished within the first four—once on top. But fifteen points were dropped relatively to 1911-12. Stoke's companions for the second division of the Southern League, will be Brantford.

Herewith are the complete tables for the season:—

LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

RESULTS UP TO MONDAY, APRIL 28.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Sunderland	38	25	9	4	54
Aston Villa	38	19	7	12	50
Sheffield Wednes.	38	21	10	7	49
Manchester United	38	19	11	8	46
Blackburn Rovers	38	16	9	13	45
Manchester City	38	18	12	8	44
Derby County	38	17	13	8	42
Bolton Wanderers	38	16	12	10	42
Oldham Athletic	38	14	10	14	42
W. Bromwich A.	38	13	13	12	38
Everton	38	14	15	9	37
Liverpool	38	16	17	5	37
Bradford City	38	12	15	11	35
Newcastle United	38	13	17	8	34
Sheffield United	38	14	18	6	34
Middlesbrough	38	11	20	6	32
Tottenham Hotspur	38	12	20	6	30
Chelsea	38	11	21	6	28
Notts County	38	7	22	9	23
Woolwich Arsenal	38	3	23	12	18

LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

FINAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Preston N. E.	38	19	4	15	53
Burnley (1)	38	21	9	8	50
Birmingham (12)	38	18	10	10	46
Barnsley (9)	38	19	12	7	45
Huddersfield Town (17)	38	17	12	9	43
Leeds City (19)	38	15	13	10	40
Grimsby Town (6)	38	15	13	10	40
Lincoln City	38	15	13	10	40
Fulham (8)	38	17	16	5	39
Wolverhampton W. (7)	38	14	14	10	38
Bury	38	15	15	8	38
Hull City (4)	38	15	17	6	36
Bradford (11)	38	14	16	8	36
Clapton Orient (5)	38	10	14	14	34
Leicester Fosse (16)	38	13	18	7	33
Bristol City (15)	38	9	14	15	33
Nottingham Forest	38	12	18	8	32
Glossop (18)	38	12	18	8	32
Stockport County (14)	38	8	20	10	26
Blackpool (13)	38	9	21	8	26

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
Plymouth Argyle	39	22	6	20	36
Swindon Town	38	20	8	10	48
West Ham. United	38	18	12	8	48
Queen's P. K. R.	38	18	14	10	46
Crystal Palace	38	17	11	10	45
Millwall Athletic	38	19	7	12	45
Exeter City	38	18	8	12	44
Reading	38	17	8	13	42
Brighton and Hove	38	13	12	13	38
Northampton	38	12	12	14	36
Portsmouth	38	14	8	16	36
Merthyr Town	38	12	12	14	36
Coventry City	38	13	8	17	34
Watford	38	12	10	16	34
Bristol Rovers	38	12	9	17	33
Gillingham	38	12	10	16	33
Southampton	38	10	11	17	31
Norwich City	38	10	9	19	29
Brentford	38	11	5	22	27
Stoke	38	10	4	24	24

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
Rangers	34	24	5	5	53
Celtic	34	22	7	5	49
Hearts	34	17	10	7	41
Airdrieonians	34	15	8	11	41
Falkirk	32	14	7	11	39
Hibernians	33	16	12	5	37
Motherwell	34	12	9	13	37
Aberdeen	34	14	11	9	37
Clyde	33	12	12	9	33
Hamilton A.	34	12	14	8	32
St. Mirren	34	10	14	10	30
Kilmarnock	33	10	13	10	30
Morton	34	11	16	7	29
Dundee	34	8	13	13	29
Third Lanark	34	8	14	12	28
Raith Rovers	32	7	15	10	24
Partick Thistle	34	10	20	4	24
Queen's Park	33	14	26	3	11

POLO.

Mr. Buckmaster will not captain the England team which is leaving next Wednesday in the Oceanic. Nor is it likely that he will accompany the players to America. Captain Vivian Lockett (17th Lancers) is to be asked to replace Mr. Buckmaster. Mr. Buckmaster recently fell from his pony and tore the ligaments of his shoulder. Some two years ago Mr. Buckmaster had the misfortune to break his right shoulder-blade, an accident sufficiently grave to put an end to the career of most polo players. His recent fall has renewed the injury, and has been more than enough to account for the falling off which has been noticeable lately in his play.

Mr. Buckmaster has struggled on with gallant pluck against increasingly overwhelming odds; but it has been physically impossible for him to maintain that excellence in his polo which has made him, when in his true form, the finest player in the world. To his previous discomfort the persistently wet weather has supper-added great pain, and, in spite of the most scientific and unremitting treatment obtainable, his right arm has developed symptoms of atrophy, its measurement being now actually half an inch less than that of the left.

To add to the ill-luck, the rain cancelled the two final practice matches at Eton.

The fight for the International Polo Cup next June is exciting such extraordinary interest in America that 20,000 seats have already been sold, and to meet the clamorous demand, another grand stand is to be erected. The betting is now even. It is believed here that the English ponies suffered last time because they had been here long enough to lose their keen edge, and not sufficiently long to become acclimatised. After comparing notes and studying the cablegrams regarding the make-up of the British team and the mounts, one concludes that by the time June arrives the British will be odds on favourites for the first game.

It is expected that the same team will represent America in June as played in 1911, every man being in good form and eager for the honour. The actual composition will not be decided, however, until a few days before June 10, the date of the first match. Captain Cheape will in all probability be chosen to captain the English team which leaves here next week.

Captain Vivian Lockett, of the 17th Lancers who is taking the place of Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, is a player of great skill, and the fact that he has played most of his polo in India should make him "quite at home" in the heat which will probably prevail when the international contests in America come on. He showed particularly good form when playing back for the India Polo Association in the Coronation Cup competition at Ranelagh in 1911.

England's team accordingly will be composed as follows:—Captain Ritson, Mr. Freake, Captain Lockett, and Captain Cheape.

GOLF.

The defeat of a representative Ranelagh side by the House of Commons came as a surprise. Ranelagh had established a good lead on the morning singles, but the visitors played well together in the four-ball matches in the afternoon, and winning by 4 points to 1½ were successful on the day's play by the narrow margin of a quarter of a point.

There was a strong wind blowing throughout the day and in the afternoon heavy showers made matters far from pleasant. In the morning singles, neither of the leaders played very good golf, Mr. J. H. Neat, the home representative playing against Mr. A. V. Hambro, M. P., missed several short putts' notably at the sixth and tenth holes. Coming home, however, he was in better form and won the match by 3 and 2. He also secured the bye. M. H. W. Forster (House of Commons) was rather off his Mr. A. G. Pearson, won rather game in the morning, and his opponent, comfortably by 5 and 4. The Right Hon. J. A. Pease was 5 down at the turn in his match against Mr. R. H. Pringle (Ranelagh) and lost by 7 and 6.

In the afternoon the two again participated in a single, when Mr. Pease beat his opponent, a rather extraordinary feature of the game being that Mr. Pease was 5 up at the ninth in the afternoon game, whereas in the morning round he was exactly the same number of holes to the bad. Mr. Hambro, and his partner, Mr. H. W. Forster, combined well against the home couple, Mr. Neat and Mr. A. G. Pearson playing exceptionally good golf and winning comfortably by 4 and 3. They also secured the bye. The match between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Williams (House of Commons) and Mr. Cunliffe and Mr. Mead (Ranelagh) was evenly contested until the eleventh, when Mr. Cunliffe holed out from off the green and he and his partner became 3 up. They eventually won by 5 up and 4 to play. The losing couple however won the bye.

The draw for the Professional Golfers' Association's southern section qualifying competitions for the Tooting Bec Challenge Cup and the "Sphere and Tatler" foursomes has just been announced. The qualifying round take the form of thirty six holes medal competitions, to be decided simultaneously at Denham and Fulwell on May 7. The member returning the lowest score on each course will qualify to compete on a neutral course by medals, over thirty six holes, for the Tooting Bec Challenge Cup, which trophy will be held for a year, by the club whose professional wins it, the player receiving a memento.

The twenty-four members of the section (twelve from each source) qualifying for the foursomes tournament for the "Sphere and Tatler" cups and £350 in prize money, play at Deal on May 20, 21, and 22.

Last year the lowest scores were returned by James Braid (Walton Heath), and P. J. Gaudin (Fulwell), at Purley Downs and West Herts respectively. In the subsequent playing off for the Tooting Bec Cup Gaudin won.

The draw leaves the cracks fairly well-divided between the two sections, the balance being slightly in favour of Fulwell, where E. Ray (Oxhey), the open champion, Jean Gassiat (Chantilly), the French champion, J. G. Sherlock (Stoke Poges), Fred Robson (Cooden Beach), P. Wynne (Addington Court), R. Aitken (Witley Park), George Duncan (Hanger Hill), W. E. Reid (Banstead Downs), P. J. Gaudin (Fulwell), Alexander Herd (Coombe Hill), R. Jones (Wimbledon Park) and J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey). Those to play at Denham will be H. Vardon (South Herts), J. Braid (Walton Heath), Josh Taylor (Reton), J. Fulford (Royal Wimbledon), C. H. Mayo (Burhill), J. White (Sunningdale), E. Jones (Chislehurst), J. Hepburn (Home Park), J. Kinnell (Purley Downs), and A. S. Tingey (Woodcote Park).

The total entry is 136, curiously enough, exactly the same as last year.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY BOARD.

ALTERATIONS OF RULES.

The annual meeting of the International Hockey Board was held on Saturday, 26th April at the First Avenue Hotel, London. The members present were: Messrs. T. Burman (chairman), B. Fletcher, and P. Collins (hon. secretary and treasurer, of the Hockey Association), W. T. Graham and H. L. Murphy, of the Irish Hockey Union; F. M. Hannay and J. B. Hamilton, of the Scottish Hockey Association; and J. R. Williams and Wynne Reece, of the Welsh Hockey Association.

It was decided to alter Rule 9 so that the word "alternately" be substituted for "alternatively." The sentence referring to the bully-off will therefore read: "To bully the ball each player shall strike first the ground on his own side of the ball and then his opponent's stick three times alternately; after which one of these two players must strike the ball before it is in general play."

Rule 16 was altered, in line 17 the words "stick of the attacker or" being inserted. The sentence in the penalty bully rule now reads: "If the ball goes over the goal line between the goal posts off the stick of the attacker or stick or person of the offender a penalty goal shall be awarded to the attacking team."

The second paragraphs of Rules 19 and 20 were altered, so that the second sentence in each now reads: "A player taking a corner hit cannot participate in the game again until the ball has been touched or hit by another player."

The proposal of the Southern Counties Hockey Association, that a rule be framed to deal with the dangerous practice of hitting the ball in the air, especially with the reversed stick, was not passed.

A letter was read from the New Zealand Hockey Association enclosing suggestions for improvements in the laws of hockey recommended by the Association for the consideration of the International Board. They were the outcome of appeals the Association had to consider, or points where umpires differed as to interpretation, and the New Zealand Association considered that the adoption of these alterations would improve the game.

The International Board accepted the addition to Rule 9 of the words "but shall not stand within three yards of the players participating in the bully." This will prevent the crowding of players round the bully.

The board also accepted the idea suggested in the proposed alteration of the second sentence of Rule 17, so that it commenced with the words: "All other players must be in the field of play, inside the five yards line, which they may cross immediately the ball leaves the hand of the roller-in." At present a number of players consider that if they are over the side line outside the field of play they are complying with the rule. The board proposo altering the wording slightly.

The Dutch Hockey Association wrote suggesting a certain alteration to the rules, and this the board accepted.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the International Hockey Board in London on April 25, 1914.

LAWN TENNIS.

The feature of the concluding day of the covered courts lawn tennis championship meeting at Queen's Club, was the splendid form displayed by S. N. Doust. This player figured in both the matches which made up the day's programme, and in each of them was on the winning side. The results were:—

Mixed Doubles Championship—Final: S. N. Doust and Mrs. Lambert Chambers, beat "E. W. E. Lamb" and Mrs. O'Neill (6—3, 6—0).

Gentlemen's Doubles Championships—Final: A. F. Wilding and S. N. Doust (holders) beat "E. W. E. Lamb" and A. W. Gore (Challengers) (6—1, 6—2, 6—3.)

CITIZENSHIP OF EMPIRE.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON CANADA.

An important announcement concerning Imperial naturalisation was made by the Postmaster-General at a dinner given by the Canada Club to the Duke of Connaught in the Prince's Restaurant on April 25. Mr. Samuel announced that it was the desire of the Government to carry out a most necessary reform. At the last meeting of the Imperial Conference a resolution was unanimously carried in favour of Empire citizenship. A Bill had been since drafted and sent to Canada and the other Dominions for consideration, had been received back, and now had gone back to Canada and the other Dominions for final approval. The next step rested with Canada and the Dominions, and when their reply had been received the Government would take active steps to carry the measure into effect.

This question was raised by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who had previously referred to the outrageous anomaly now existing under which one who became a subject of the King in Canada was not a subject of the King when in other parts of the Empire.

After the president, Lord Strathcona, had given the toast of "The Dominion of Canada," the Duke of Connaught, rising to reply, was accorded a tremendous reception. The Duke declared that he did not know of a prouder position to which any Englishman could attain than to be the King's representative as Governor-General of Canada. "When my late brother, King Edward VII., asked me," he said, "to accept this high post, a request which was afterwards renewed by our present gracious Sovereign, I felt a grave doubt whether I could do justice to so high a position." Since he had been in Canada, the Duke proceeded, during the past eighteen months he felt more and more that he had been able to gain the sympathy and, if he might say so, the affection of the people of the Dominion (cheers). That being so, it rendered his position so much easier, so much pleasanter, and he was sure that they would believe him when he said that he had never spent a happier year and-a-half than while trying to do his utmost to represent the Crown in Canada for Canada and the Empire (cheers). During the last year he had made a very long and very interesting tour through the Dominion, and he was astonished at the progress he saw on all sides. To those who had not been to Canada he could only say that the sooner they went the better to see how, under British justice and British freedom, a great Dominion was being built up.

The Duke then expressed his conviction that there should be some travelling alternatives to the noble railways that Canada possessed, and declared that with the enormous growth of motor traffic there should be better roads provided. Up to now he was afraid Canada was little behindhand with roads, and the railways were congested with work. Canada provided a great field for the Englishman with a little money who was ready to put his shoulder to the wheel and to believe in the Dominion. In conclusion the Duke expressed the thanks of himself and the Duchess for the sympathy they had received, and said that he hoped, if health permitted, to go back to Canada and spend another year there. It would be a great grief to him if he could not go back again.

Mr. Walter Long, who also spoke, told of the great love the populace had for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and also made some humorous references to the fact that while on the previous day he and Mr. Samuel were "trying to black each other's eyes" in the House of Commons they were able to meet the next day at the same dinner table.

Amongst those present were Lord Strathcona (president), Lord Grey, Lord Emmott, Lord Desborough, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Edward Henry, Lord Inchcape, Sir T. Lipton, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., and Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—

At the Standing Camp, Ranikhet, on Thursday, 8th May, Gunner Hall, 95th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, made a successful attempt to break the Army and Navy record for sword swinging, which up to then stood at 12 hours and 5 minutes made by Bombardier Dartnell, 101st Battery, R. F. A., in Woolwich in 1909.

Gunner Hall swung for 12 hours 32 minutes with regulation swords, and finished his long trial in excellent condition.

A committee of Officers, N. C. O.'s, and men watched the proceeding throughout, and timed the revolutions, which at no period fell below 95 to the minute.

KING'S REVIEW OF GUARDS.

IMPOSING DISPLAY.

"SPLENDID BODY OF MEN."

Threatening weather did not mar the brilliance of his Majesty's review of the Brigade of Guards in Hyde Park on April 28. The ceremony was a splendid success, and from the moment the King rode on to the parade ground, mounted on his Indian charger, Delhi, till the last of the Guardsmen and Reservists had marched past his Majesty at the Apsley Gate, an enormous crowd watched the evolutions of this magnificent infantry with fascinated eyes. And well they might. For the magnificent uniforms, the sombre mass of the bearskins, showing up the brilliant scarlet of the tunics, and the glint overhead of flashing bayonets, combined, with perfect movement, to present a spectacle of military efficiency unsurpassed on any parade ground in the world, says the "Daily Telegraph."

As the King said, in addressing the senior officers of the Brigade after the review, only twice in sixty years have the Brigade of Guards been assembled together on parade. The review, an honour alike to the Guards and to the Army, drew to Hyde Park a very distinguished Royal and official company; and the assembly of ten of thousands of the general public, who watched every movement of the splendid ceremonial with the keenest delight, was proof of the public interest in the men now serving in the ranks and upholding the traditions of the four famous regiments.

The Reservists and the former members of Guards regiments who have joined the National Reserve were drawn up as a battalion on the parade ground, but when the regiments marched past the King on leaving the Park the Reservists were given the place of honour at the head of the battalions.

"PROUD TO BE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF."

His Majesty expressed his appreciation of the appearance of the Guardsmen and attendance of the Reserves in addressing Major-General Sir A. E. Codrington, General Officer Commanding the London District, who was in command of the parade. He said:

"Sir Alfred Codrington: Only twice during the last sixty years have the Brigade of Guards been assembled together on parade and it has given me the greatest pleasure to inspect to-day the four regiments of my Guards, and to see them led past by their respective colonels.

"I desire to express to you my entire satisfaction with the smart appearance and steadiness under arms of all ranks. I do, indeed, feel proud to be Colonel-in-Chief of such a splendid body of men.

"It is very gratifying to see so strong a muster of the Army Reserve, and of the National Reserve, of the four regiments. Their readiness to be present at parade on this occasion is a proof that spirit of comradeship which unites the Guardsmen in a common zeal to preserve and uphold the glorious traditions handed down to them."

The King rode out from Buckingham Palace at a quarter to eleven. His Majesty was mounted on the famous charger, Delhi, which was ridden at the Coronation Durbar and was afterwards sent to this country for the King's future use. His Majesty, who wore the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Grenadier Guards, rode slightly in advance of the Duke of Connaught, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was in the uniform of a captain of the Royal Scots Greys. Major Viscount Crichton and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. Ponsonby, equerries, followed. The Queen, with Princess Mary and Lord Stamfordham, rode in a landau drawn by four bay horses, with postilions. Her Majesty wore a costume of blue cloth trimmed with material similar in colour to the Guards' tunics a compliment which every man in the brigade appreciated. Princess Mary also wore blue.

Ten military attaches in picturesque uniforms, some of them resembling the dress worn by British officers in the days of Wellington's strenuous campaigns, brought up the rear of the procession.

Outside the Palace and on Constitution-hill many people had congregated to greet the King. Prince John saw the procession from a wall facing Constitution-hill, and when his Royal father rode by the little Prince stood erect and saluted in proper military style. His Majesty acknowledged the salute, and the Queen and Princess Marry waved their hands at the Prince, who remained at the salute until the procession passed.

AT THE SALUTING BASE.

If the public had known how comfortably the review could be seen the crowd in Hyde Park would have been much larger. There were tens of thousands as it was, but the number could have been doubled without anyone suffering discomfort. Around the vast ellipse in which, for the first time, every battalion in the four regiments of the Foot Guards passed in review before the Sovereign, the people stood in places a dozen deep, but on the far side near the Ring Tea House the line was not thick, though this view point was excellent.

Most of the crowd congregated as close to the saluting base as possible, that spot naturally suggesting itself as the best position on the ground. But the public had to remain behind the low stands erected for official guests, and, though an occasional glimpse of the King and Queen and Princess Mary was the reward for standing on tip-toe for minutes at a stretch, a better view of the parade was obtained elsewhere.

On either side of the saluting base, which was near the Grosvenor-gate, the stands for official guests were filled long before the King and his brilliant staff rode on to the ground. In the stand immediately behind the flagstaff were the Duchess of Argyll, Princess Victoria, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck (the Prince wearing life Guard uniform), Prince Valdemar of Denmark with his son, the Princess Royal and a daughter, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, Mr. Winston Churchill, Colonel Seely, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Sandhurst, the Earl of Chesterfield, the French Ambassador, Lord Farquhar, Sir James and Lady Reid, the Italian Ambassador, the Bulgarian Minister, the Earl of Ancaster, Lord and Lady Alington, the Argentine Minister, and the Greek Minister.

PRINCESS ROYAL AND PENSIONER.

In front of the stand, in which some of the Royal ladies were seated, a number of war scarred veterans from Chelsea found accomodation. Some of the old warriors did not know they were given places in front of members of the Royal family until one of their number, a somewhat feeble old fellow, found some difficulty in putting on his greatcoat. It was raining rather heavily, and in his cramped position he could not get an arm into his sleeve. The Princess Royal was seated immediately behind him, and her Royal Highness came to the old man's aid, standing up and lifting the coat to his shoulders. When the pensioner discovered that he had been assisted by the King's sister he was at first much embarrassed, but he afterwards respectfully thanked the Princess and saluted her.

The Queen and Princess Mary remained in their carriage throughout the review. Soon after her Majesty's arrival, during a rain shower, the Queen sent some wraps to the Royal ladies seated in the stand. Her Majesty directed that the horses should be removed from the carriage, in order that the spectators' views should not be impeded.

If some of those in the crowd were disappointed at not being able to take in the whole field at a glance, there was, at any rate, no sign of ill humour. When the intermittent light showers fell—unfortunately the sunshine necessary to perfect a review picture was absent—umbrellas raised in the stands drew forth requests that they should be lowered. Those were never unheeded. The ticket-holders were just as impressed with the right of the less-favoured people to see the troops as the men behind the stands were determined to see what they could. Many a smart hat was damaged in a shower because the wearer could not resist the entreaty not to put up an umbrella. All sections of the people were on good terms, and to this excellent feeling the decision of the authorities to have no big barricades, no massing of mounted troops in front of the people, and few police and troops to keep the ground materially contributed.

FINAL MARCH PAST.

From the parade ground the King rode to the Apsley-gate, where his Majesty took up a position close to the Lodge to witness the brigade march away in column of route. The Queen also witnessed the departure of the troops.

Life Guards were drawn across the roads leading to the exit from the park to prevent the public intruding on the space, but the people held themselves in check, and though probably between 30,000 and 40,000 persons saw the final march past, there was never a moment when the police had the slightest difficulty. The massed bands of the Guards were drawn up near Apsley House, and they played a separate march for each battalion.

The crowd was interested even more in the Reservists than in the men serving with the Colours. When the Duke of Connaught took his post at the head of the Grenadiers he led, not the magnificent troops who had just given evidence of their efficiency on parade, but three or four hundred Army Reservists and men of the National Reserve, old Grenadiers. There were at least 200 policemen among the number, many Metropolitan men and some from the provinces, and all retained the fine steadiness and swing they had learnt in the regiment. Behind them came a good body of men in civilian dress. Some of them, apparently, had done well since their Army career was closed; a few wore well-brushed but cheap suits, and looked as if they would like to be "back to the Army again." All the men carried their hats as they passed the King, who saluted every company.

TRAGEDY IN HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

On the opening night of Harmston's Circus at Pasoeroean (a town close to Sourabaya) Watson, who performed the sensational aerial motor act, was killed outright. The "Sourabaya Courant" writes:—As is well known, this reckless person, after coming down from a height used to do a complete somersault in the air with his car, which would alight on its wheels. On the motor coming in contact with it, the former did not move any further owing to its being held back by a tightened rope which caused it to turn over with a heavy thud, killing the occupant outright.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 2.

All the light and pretty fabrics of summer days are slowly coming into notice now, and will no longer be ignored. Soft and beautiful Shantungs for wrap coats and frocks, dainty flowered silks and crêpes—more delightful in their colourings than last year—are crowding the shops with lovely confusion. One of the most modish and charming garments of fashion just now is the loosely-fitting wrap coat in heavy tussore or Shantung. Some of the smartest models are remarkably reasonable in price, and it is safe to prophesy that one of these coats will be an indispensable item in the wardrobe of every "summer girl" in the coming season. The tiny hats have brought back a "furore" for the veil, and there is literally no end to the variety of delicate and lacy silken meshes that make such fascinating little adjuncts to the spring and summer toilette. The new veils are extravagant trifles; but they are beautiful, and so are irresistible.

A NEW WRAP COAT.

Here is one of the new wrap coats I have been talking about, and I have seen nothing smarter or more desirable anywhere than this, carried out, as it should be, in maize-coloured tussore. The revers and the cuffs to the wide sleeves are of violet brocaded silk, and so is the bordering which has such a rich effect. The draping and high waistline are according to the latest dictates of fashion. A very becoming hat of black Tagal, with a mass of soft violet plumage, is also sketched.

A CHILD'S COAT AND SKIRT.

An exceedingly pretty and useful suggestion for a child's early-summer coat and skirt is here sketched, and is meant to be fashioned of pale-blue fine cloth. The revers and cuffs of the neat little coat are of self-coloured satin, and there is a belt of patent leather. The skirt is of a particularly comfortable and nice shape, and looks very smart indeed. The charming and childish hat of gauged cream silk, with pale-blue satin lining the up-turned brim, and a knot of pink satin roses at the left side, is just the very thing to wear with this dear little suit.

A CHARMING BLOUSE.

Such a lovely and quite original model for an afternoon blouse is this that I expect many readers of this column will be seized with a desire to possess it. It is distinctly French and picturesque in its style, and is rather of the tea-jacket order of garment than a humdrum blouse, but it is also really simple. It is of cinnamon satin, with its deep, turned-back cuffs and quaint little revers set low down in front, faced with cream satin. The Medici collar, quite the notion of the moment, is of cream lace, and there is a pretty little vest of cream lace and deep frillings of cream lace to finish the sleeves. Two small satin buttons are a dainty suggestion of fastening for the collar.

THE RELIGION OF HUMANITY.

Only during the last hundred years have men come to believe that we have risen from a lower form of life; or, at all events, from a primitive, elemental, and cave-dwelling man, with passions and desires not greatly differing from our own, but with vaster possibilities. This belief in the ascent of man encourages the hope that our upward march continues. Under various forms of faith, the conviction exists that our children's children will not only be better off than ourselves, but better men and women morally, intellectually, and physically. This is the underlying idea of Eugenics, and also of many religions. This wholesome belief in the expansion of humanity on an ever-widening field of achievement and delight covers the future of science, economics, diplomacy, happiness, art, and the enjoyment and intercourse of life. Some describe this belief as the religion of Humanity. But Mr. Frederick Harrison admits that the religion of Humanity stands on the same ground as the religion of Christ—springs out of the same source; works towards the same end—the Ascent of Man.

NOVELIST'S WEDDING.

SECOND VENTURE OF AN "ESSENTIAL MONOGAMIST."

Mr. Upton Sinclair, the novelist, on April 21 stultified his fierce denunciations of the institution of matrimony, as "a legalised form of slavery, in which women are bought and sold just as any horse or dog is bought and sold," by marrying Miss Mary Craig Kimbrough, the daughter of a Mississippi judge, says a New York message.

Mr. Sinclair recently divorced his first wife because of her friendship for the tramp-poet, Mr. Harry Davis. During the action Mrs. Sinclair characterised her husband as an "essential monogamist" and an "intellectual idealist," who cultivates his mental faculties at the expense of his physical well-being.

The second Mrs. Sinclair is young, pretty, and intellectual. She is a frequent contributor to the magazines and is the author of a novel dealing with the career of the daughter of Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President. As America, in his opinion, is too noisy for sustained intellectual work, Mr. Sinclair intends to live with his new wife in Holland.

STUDIO WEDDING.

BRIDEGROOM IN A WHITE SMOKING JACKET.

Among the host of New York's spring brides, the palm for originality is unanimously accorded to Miss Katherine Burritt, who on April 23 became Mrs. Harold H. Deeming. The couple were married in the studio of the bride's parents, and the keynote of the ceremony was unconventionality.

The bridegroom wore a smoking-jacket of white vicuna, finished with white satin, and his trousers were adorned with broad stripes of white silk at the sides. The bride wore a long-trained, sleeveless mediaeval gown of white satin charmeuse, elaborately trimmed with ropes of pearls, and a cap similarly ornamented. She had no orange blossoms or bouquet. Her robe concealed her figure when she stood but revealed it at every movement, and was declared by the 500 fashionable guests to be superbly beautiful.

The studio was illuminated with thousands of candles instead of electric lights, and the walls were draped with Oriental hangings. The conventional orchestra, playing the familiar wedding march from "Lohengrin," was superseded by eight girls in Greek costume, who sang a Swedish wedding march and selection from Grieg and others. There were no bridesmaids.

After her death, over £1,000 in gold and silver concealed in odd corners, was found in the cottage of a woman, a widow of a constable, who lived alone in poverty in Colchester.

"MICHAEL FAIRLESS."

THE WOMAN WHO WROTE "THE ROADMENDER."

An important addition to literary biography was made in mail week by the issue of "Michael Fairless: Her Life and Writings;" by W. Scott Palmer (M. E. Dowson) and A. M. Haggard, with two portraits by Elinor Dowson. (London, Duckworth, 2s. 6d. net.)

Every lover of good literature, of pure and beautiful English, has made at least some small acquaintance with the writings of Michael Fairless (says W. B. Kempling, in the "Daily Chronicle"). Every reader, too, is aware that "The Roadmender" is one of those books which has achieved phenomenal success, created widespread influence, and given to its author a sweet and lasting memory.

WHO SHE WAS.

But who was Michael Fairless? The question has been put times out of mind, and quite as often has the inventive genius been brought into play. In due time it was announced that the almost unknown author was Miss Margaret Fairless Barber, ten years and more deceased. A life of her was inevitable, for while the subject of it was positively averse to anything of the kind, it at last became necessary to forestall the increasing risk of an unauthorised biography. Thus we get to-day, written by the two sisters who knew her best, a necessarily brief yet sweetly sympathetic record of the somewhat uneventful life of Michael Fairless. Mrs. Haggard, the elder sister, has chronicled, with loving care, the happenings and sufferings of Michael Fairless's short life, while Mrs. Dowson (W. Scott Palmer), in a graceful and illuminating way, tells of the treatment and effect of her late sister's literary output.

THE DAYS OF YOUTH.

Margaret Fairless Barber, the author of "The Roadmender," "The Gathering of Brother Hilarius" and "The Grey Brethren," was born on the 7th of May, 1869, at Castle Hill, Rastrick, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. She was the youngest of the three daughters of Fairless Barber, and Maria Musgrave, his wife. The father, a very successful barrister-at law, was something, too, of a poet and artist, the mother also possessing refined and cultivated tastes. Her education, completed in Torquay and London, began at home, and was conducted on lines entirely to her own satisfaction, or rather on none at all. At nine she could beat her sister, nine years her senior, at chess. She read omnivorously, yet with a judicious bent, dictated by her own genius. Animals she worshipped all her life, her stock including Whisky, a white rat, Trilby, a stray cat, Phoebus, a Persian, and Jacob, a bull dog.

KEEPING THE HIGH ROAD.

At an early age Michael Fairless began to show signs of a delicate constitution, and it was not long before she developed into an invalid. This, however, did not prevent her undertaking nursing probation and work in the East End Jago. Travel in Germany followed, and then as ill-health gradually increased, she settled down with friends at Chelsea and next in Sussex. All the time she had been busy with her pen, her leisure being given to modelling in clay with quite astonishing success. But her strength was fast ebbing away, and when her right hand fell useless she took to her left, propped up in bed, to write, finally dictating her closing chapters. "After prolonged agony, borne with exemplary courage, the end came in her 33rd year, Aug. 24, 1901."

Mrs. Dowson's account of the literary life of Michael Fairless reflects much of the delicate charm and exquisite feeling that is to be found in "The Roadmender" and its companion volumes. It brings out very clearly what a true artist Miss Barber was, how unaffectedly conscious of her own creative powers, how finely restrained on the one hand, and fearlessly frank in the expression of them on the other. This second half of the volume, too, shows how the higher and nobler life of Michael Fairless is discernible in her writings. One who knew described her as "rattling good company," another as "so nice to talk to"; we know something of her wonderfully lovable gifts, her lofty spiritual aim, her finely-wrought genius and whole-hearted life's devotion, and now we see, the more clearly through Mrs. Dowson's faithful and suggestive outline, that all this is the abiding note of Michael Fairless's work.

The volume is daintily got up, and makes a welcome addition to Messrs. Duckworth's "Roadmender Series." It includes two drawings of her, done by a relative. One shows her a young girl with a simple but intellectual face. The other, which belongs to a few weeks before her death, tells us much, for there is pathos in its smile.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

STAMBOUL SOUP.
FISH CREAM.
CHAUDFROID OF GUINEA FOWL OR FOWL.
MUTTON A LA SULTANE.
FOWL LIVER SAVOURY.
COLD CABINET PUDDING.

Soupmeat As. 4, Fish As. 6, Mutton As. 8, Eggs As. 6, Tomatoes As. 1, Potatoes As. 1, Mixed garnish As. 3, F. Beans As. 2, Etceteras As. 3, Total Rs. 2-2. If fresh fowl used Rs. 2-14.

STAMBOUL SOUP.

Make the ordinary stock, and after the first straining add half a cupful of parboiled rice and 3 or 4 ripe tomatoes. Let them simmer until all is soft enough to rub through a sieve. Now flavour with onion juice, tobasco sauce, sugar etc., and serve with or without an egg stirred into it. Parboil the rice or it will make the soup too starchy.

FISH CREAM.

Prepare a thick panada by cooking together a table spoonful of butter with 2 of flour for some minutes and gradually adding water until it forms a thick paste which should be cooked until it leaves the sides of the pan clean. To this add the fish pounded, 1 or 2 eggs and flavouring to taste—a drop or two of onion juice is always nice—and set it one large, or several small, buttered moulds and steam for 30 minutes. Serve with a white sauce to which some pounded anchovy or red fish, chilli vinegar or lime juice, and tobasco sauce has been added.

CHAUDFROID OF GUINEA OR COMMON FOWL.

This may be made from the last evening's fowl. Make good stock from the bones with some mixed vegetables, strain and thicken with flour and butter cooked together, flavouring to taste and some dissolved gelatine. Cut the fowl into neat pieces and coat each with this jelly sauce and garnish with each a slice of cucumber with a star of beetroot in the centre; stick this down with the sauce. Make some semolina paste by boiling it to a thick consistency in water and adding at the last grated cheese, butter and flavouring; run it into a shallow dish and when cold cut it into rounds, on which place the fillets of fowl. In the centre of the dish pile a nice salad tossed in oil, lime juice, pepper salt etc., arrange the fillets round, with an outside circle of water cress, beetroot and cucumber slices.

MUTTON A LA SULTANE.

Make a stuffing of sultanas, stoned raisins, breadcrumb, fat, mixed parsley, onion juice etc., and bone the mutton, and with the bones make a cupful of good stock for the gravy. Remove all skin and gristly bits, lay it flat and cover it with the stuffing, roll up, dredge it with peppered and salted flour, and braise it in a sealed dekchie stood on a grating in the oven with the prepared stock, for 1 to 1½ hours. When serving remove the mutton to a hot dish and mix in with the gravy a little orange juice and very finely minced ham.

FOWL LIVER SAVOURY.

Pound the liver with a tablespoonful of ideal milk, the juice of half a lime and some finely minced parsley. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a pan and in it 4 plain biscuits, dust with salt and cayenne, and spread them with the mixture, return to the oven just to get hot through.

COLD CABINET PUDDING.

Ornament the bottom of a plain mould with glace cherries and angelica, then line the sides with sponge fingers split in half, and put in a small cupful of ratafias. Make a good custard, adding gelatine, flavouring to taste, and fill in carefully in the centre of the mould and set on ice. Serve with a sauce made of apricot jam boiled with sugar, lime juice, sherry if liked, till syrupy, strained and iced.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XVI.—(*Continued.*)

Launcelot, with trembling fingers, took another cigarette from his case and lit it. It helped him to keep up a semblance of restraint. In reality his brain was surging and swelling and there was a mist before his eyes in which pictures of bygone wrongs—or what he had considered wrongs—appeared fleetingly and in rapid succession.

All at once the room seemed to him oppressively hot. A great fire had been burning all the evening though it was low now, but the candles—surely they must throw out an extraordinary amount of heat?

He stepped across to one of the windows and threw back the heavy curtain. The glass was dripping with moisture, he could not see through it. He fumbled for the bolt.

"What are you doing?"

"I want air—that's all. Ah, that's better." He threw up the sash and leaned out. A blast of cold wind struck his brow which was wet with perspiration. A long shudder passed down his spine, but, in a way, it was a relief.

He looked to the right and to the left. The long dreary road was absolutely deserted. A thin sleet was falling, a sleet that chilled the blood in one's veins.

Mr. Holt lumbered heavily across the room and stood beside his son. His fists were clenched and his clothes hung untidily about him. His waistcoat was soiled with ash from his cigar.

"You understand me, Launcelot? What I say I mean. If you marry this girl—this Ida James—not a penny piece do you get from me—no, not if you both came to me begging for bread. There's no longer any proposal open to you to accept or refuse unless you give up this jade—a curse upon her. Not a farthing do you get from me—not a farthing."

"But you can't keep me out of what must be mine in the end." Launcelot, still leaning upon the sill, turned a white face, reeking with moisture, upon his father.

"Yes, I can," shouted the Squire as if seized by a sudden inspiration, "and before God I will."

"That's ridiculous." Launcelot's eyes glowed fiercely. "What can you do?"

"I can outlive you, and, by all the Powers, I will!" He seized his son by the wrist and dragged him a few paces to a great oak framed mirror let in to one of the panels of the wall. "There—look at yourself in the glass—and look at me. Which should you say was the better man? I'm little over fifty—I've not had a day's illness in my life—I'm sound in wind and limb—and we're a long-lived lot, we Holts. But you—" there was the deepest contempt in his tone—"Why, I could take you up and throw you bodily out of the window as I once did that yapping cur you propose to call father-in-law. You haven't an ounce of stamina in you—you fuddle, your brain with drink—oh, don't tell me, I know, I've heard—you frequent vile company and knock about in low haunts when decent men ought to be in their beds—Phaw! I needn't be afraid that you will ever step into my shoes."

An icy chill gripped Launcelot at the heart as he listened—for he realised the bitter truth of the evoked contrast. His own face mirrored before him—why, at the moment it looked like the face of death itself. There was hardly a drop of blood in his lips, and his eyes, though just now they glowed with passion, were heavy and tired. Not so very long ago he had had to consult a doctor about the cough which somehow he couldn't throw off, and the man had sounded his chest and looked serious as he told him that he must be careful of himself for his lungs were not at all as they should be.

As if to remind him of this and to accent his father's forecast, he broke into a fit of harsh coughing which shook him from head to foot and left him gasping for breath.

Mr. Holt was standing by the table pouring himself out a fresh glass of port—nothing he drank seemed to affect him—and applying a match to a fresh cigar. He did these things leisurely though it needed only a glance at his face to tell that the inward storm was raging as fiercely as ever.

"Now you know where you are," he rumbled, when Launcelot's cough had died away on a panting breath, "go and marry your socialist charmer—and let her support you, or you can't support yourself."

"Why do you hate me so?" Launcelot, trembling still, drew near to the table and stood leaning over it, supporting himself with quivering palms. "It isn't a thing of yesterday or to-day—it's ever since I was in my cradle. You may talk of having done your duty but even a child knows when he is hated. You've made me what I am. You hated my mother, too."

"Hate you?" Squire John brought down the glass, which he had been lifting to his lips, with a crash that broke it, soiling the white napery with a purple wine stain. "You'd better not ask me that question now, Launcelot—you'd better not." He turned his head away, for the sight of Launcelot's slanting eyes maddened him.

He drew a deep breath, swallowing down the scathing revelation of his secret scheme which, for the moment, he had been tempted to pour out. How should he love Launcelot, who was like a hideous changeling, without a drop of pure Holt blood in his veins, usurping a place to which he had no moral right, a child in whose eyes dishonour was always to be read? Was it not enough to have reared and nourished this son who was no son of his; to have acknowledged him before the world; to have admitted without protest for so many years that this love-child was the true and rightful heir to the Holt estate?

In calmer moments Squire John knew quite well that he could not contest Launcelot's legitimacy and that he had done wisely not to publish his suspicion abroad, branding himself, his dead wife and the child whom the law would infallibly declare to be his. He recognised, too, the doubt that he could never eradicate—that for honour's sake he did not wish to eradicate—from his own mind—the apparent impossibility that Lady Betty could have deceived him.

So—in calmer moments. But now, wrath surging within him, Mr. Holt turned his face away from his son and savagely bit his lip and his tongue lest he should pour forth words that could never be recalled.

He picked up the broken pieces of glass—this had served as an excuse—and laid them upon a plate. "I don't think there's anything more to be said, Launcelot," he resumed in a tone of forced calmness—extraordinary for him, but the very intensity of the situation was a curb upon his tempestuous temper. "I forbid you absolutely to have any further dealings with this woman. If you will consent to give her up the offer I made you may be reconsidered. If not—well, you know the consequences."

Launcelot had turned his back upon his father and was once more gazing out of the open window. He heard the words that were addressed to him, but they fell vaguely upon his ears—as if they came from a great distance.

He could not marry Ida—that was absolutely certain. Even though she might be ready to take him penniless he himself would never consent to such a sacrifice on her part. Ida must go—and what else had he to live for?

It was quite true that he had been dissipated and was undermining his health—without Ida it might have been ever so much worse—why not?

He would go to the devil. He would make his name a byeword. His respectable family would not like that—it would hurt them—and God above, if ever Chalton should come into his hands!

Hatred, fierce, relentless, unreasoning, rose out of the mist of snow and sleet and stretched out its arms to him. He wanted nothing but to avenge himself for all the wrongs, real and imaginary, that had been inflicted upon him ever since he was in his cradle. And so he took hatred to his heart and warmed it there.

Yes, to degrade his father's name. That was a good idea. It didn't matter about himself—he had no ambition, nothing to live for, no one who cared about him. For a moment the sweet appealing face of Veronica appeared before his eyes, but he wilfully blotted it out. Veronica—yes, he cared too well for Veronica to inflict himself upon her, he, the profligate, who already had one foot in the grave—as his own father had ironically told him, and as he felt to be true. He was sorry if he should hurt Veronica, but there was nothing that weighed in the scales against his hatred.

The blood of the mad Farfexes went surging through his veins. They had gone to the devil.

Grandly, those forebears of his. Many tongues had wagged with the tales of their wild doings—let tongues wag again then and play havoc with the respectable name of Holt. It would doubtless be remembered that John Holt's first wife was a Farfex.

Launcelot, with the lust of vengeance rioting in his brain and hatred gripping at his heart, had utterly lost all self-control, all power of reason. One idea only had filtered into his mind and rooted itself there. His father denied him the woman he loved and wished to marry and his father had tried to elbow him out of his just inheritance—well, since he thrust into the gutter—into the gutter he would go—refusing Holt money if it were offered him—and the lower he fell the better—for all the world should know that he was the lawful heir to large possessions—the successor to the Holt estates—and that it was his own father who had driven him to these straits. Yes, all the world should know!

(*To be continued on Monday.*)

"Method in the madness of the cannibal" was described by Mr. Dan Crawford, the African pioneer missionary, in a recent lecture on the Central African natives. The cannibals, he said, believed that if they are man they were doubly man, and they are man because they said man alone was careful of what he ate. No cannibal would ever eat a domestic fowl.

Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

Rs. 1,000, IN TINS OF MILK.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

In purchasing

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

you always obtain the finest condensed milk in the market. It is the richest in cream and the best for all purposes. But during the month of May there will be another great reason why you should buy only Milkmaid Milk. The milk will be as good and rich as ever, and the price will remain the same, but in ten of the tins sold during May there will be, in addition to the milk,

VOUCHERS WORTH Rs. 100 EACH.

Think what Rs. 100 would mean to you, what extra luxuries and comforts you could afford if you had it. And yet you are just as likely to secure it as anyone else. The next tin of Milkmaid Milk you buy may contain the prize.

The vouchers for Rs. 100 each will be contained in sealed packages fastened in the tins in such a manner that it will be impossible to discover their presence until the tins are opened.

The tins will be packed in the ordinary cases of milk despatched to Bombay and Madras. Neither the tins nor the cases will bear the slightest indication of the valuable prizes contained in them. So everyone has an equal chance of securing one or more of the rewards.

The fortunate finder of each voucher will be required to use his or her best endeavours during one week to promote the sales of Milkmaid Milk, and before the Rs. 100 are paid the finder will be required to satisfy the Company that he or she has complied with this condition.

When you find the voucher send or bring it at once to the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., York Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 315, Bombay.

By Special Appointment.

WHY BUY FOREIGN TYRES?

THE BRITISH MADE **DUNLOPS**

HAVE PROVED THEIR SUPERIORITY. OVER ALL OTHERS.

13,638 Miles without a Puncture.

Mr. F. Feeny, Newmanhurst, 336 Hagley Road, Birmingham, wrote on 28th January 1913, as follows:

I have to-day forwarded a contribution for your Museum in the shape of a Dunlop Grooved Tyre, 815 x 105, No. N96, 91, which has achieved the respectable mileage of 13,638, upon my Car, a 16 H. P. Minerva.

It has had eighteen months' continuous wear under all sorts of road conditions. Surgical operations have had to be performed on the tread several times a week, for the removal of granite chips, which have formed into pockets.

This cover never gave the slightest trouble --not even a puncture--and, after bringing me safely back from a long run on Satruday last, had the decency to burst in the Mort house.

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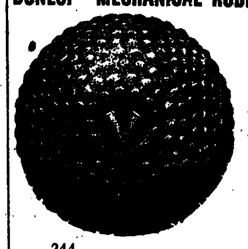
DUNLOP—DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS.
DUNLOP—DETACHABLE RIMS.
DUNLOP—TYRE, RIM, & WHEEL ACCESSORIES.
DUNLOP—GOLF BALLS.
DUNLOP—MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS, ETC.



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BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. DELHI. MADRAS.

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

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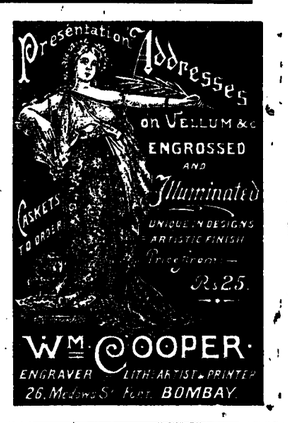

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The tyre that is **sure** to give you **Satisfaction** and **Service.**

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For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT-ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED . FTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

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